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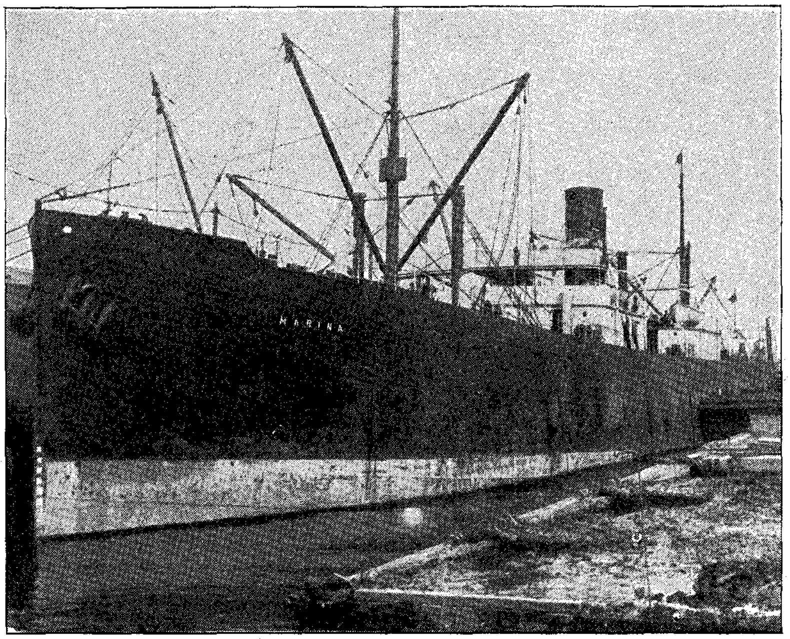
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMAN PLEDGES AND THE "MARINA"

IN VIEW OF THE EXPLOITS of the *U-53* so near our coast and the more recent loss of American lives on the torpedoed *Marina*, the arrival of the German merchant-submarine *Deutschland* arouses no such enthusiasm as did its first appearance here. Indeed, continues the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is a grim reminder that the peaceful intercourse its first visit was supposed to signalize may be nothing but a sham and a delusion." The circumstances surrounding the sinking of the *Marina* on the 28th of October off the Irish coast were declared by the New York *Herald* to be "flagrant violations of the laws of war and of the pledges made by the Kaiser's Government to our President and people." Yet, tho a violation of that pledge has been officially announced to be a justification of an immediate break with Germany, our press seem to pay but little attention to the *Marina*. For one thing, it was sunk on the eve of election, when the public mind was turned upon things political. For another, editors appear to be content to wait for the arrival of complete and official information before taking a definite stand. Furthermore, so many conflicting elements have appeared in connection with the *Marina* incident that it threatens, as one of the Washington correspondent observes, "to fall into a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States."



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THE *MARINA*.

Sunk without warning by a German submarine with the loss of six American lives.

The *Marina*, when sunk, was returning from Glasgow to Baltimore with a general cargo. But on her eastward trips she had been carrying horses to be used by the British Government, and was described, in the dispatches announcing her loss, as a "horse transport." This fact looms large to the Baltimore *American*, which says that "whether or not the ship was officially rated as in the British war-service, it was employed, it appears, in the work of furnishing the English and Allied armies with horses. Thus its function was that of a war-craft whatever may have been its official description," and the Americans on board were carried "in service capacity." But these facts do not lessen German responsibility, according to the Washington *Star's* way of thinking. The fact, it says, "that these men shipped specifically to care for horses bought for war-purposes" did not "lessen their status as Americans entitled to the fullest protection of the flag and of the principles enunciated as the American doctrine of submarine warfare."

In Washington, according to a New York *Times* correspondent, a tangled technical controversy is expected to grow out of the question "whether Germany's pledges are broad enough to cover merchantmen carrying a defensive armament." We read:

> "The *Marina* carried a 4.7-inch gun to be used for defensive purposes. If the submarine commander's report shows that the *Marina* was sunk without warning, it is thought in some quarters here that he may set up the defense that his action was justified by the fact that the *Marina* was armed.

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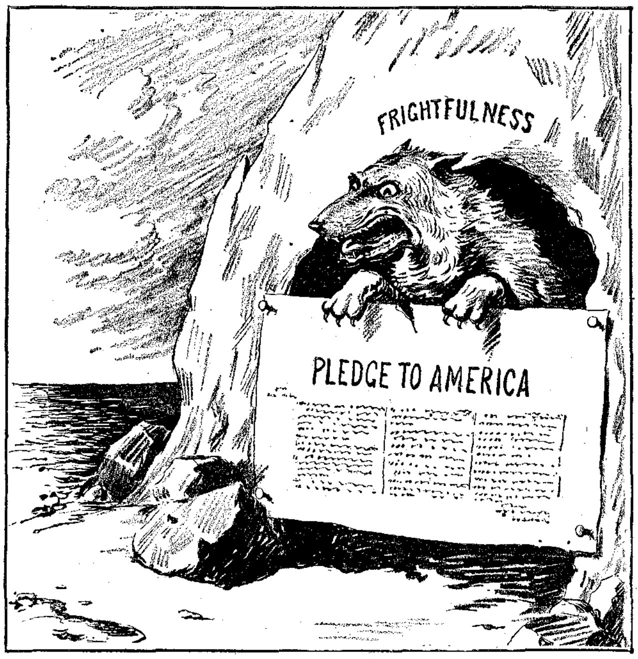
> "Should the German Government support such an explanation and set up the claim that armed merchantmen are subject to attack without warning, a most complex and difficult issue would be presented. In high official quarters it has been asserted that this Government's interpretation of the German pledges given on the demand of President Wilson in the *Sussex* case was that the declaration that merchantmen would not be sunk without warning or without safety to human life was broad enough to apply to merchant ships carrying defensive armament.
>
> "Nothing is to be found in the German pledge drawing any distinction between 'armed' and 'unarmed' merchant vessels. The language is broad enough to embrace both classes of merchant ships. Whether Germany intended this Government to understand it to be broad enough to cover both armed and unarmed merchantmen, or only intended it to apply to 'unarmed' merchant vessels, has not been disclosed. Prior to the giving of this guaranty, the German Government insisted that armed merchant vessels, especially armed merchant vessels subject to the British Admiralty instructions for firing on enemy submarines, were not entitled to exemption."



HELD BY A SCRAP OF PAPER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Before our Government takes any action in connection with the *Marina*, we read in other Washington dispatches, it will get all information possible from British and German sources and from survivors. Early information, obtained through United States Consul Wesley Frost, at Queenstown, established the fact that the *Marina* was struck at 4:14 A.M., October 28, without warning, by two successive torpedoes, and sank in a few minutes. Out of a total crew of 104, sixteen were missing, including six out of fifty Americans. Joint affidavits obtained by Mr. Frost from American survivors agree—

> "That the *Marina* was torpedoed without warning, that the first torpedo struck on the starboard side, and the second hit the vessel twelve minutes afterward and was followed by a boiler explosion, the steamer sinking six minutes afterward. No Americans were killed by the boiler explosion. Those who lost their lives were drowned as the life-boats were launched.
>
> "According to this information, a submarine which emerged after the second torpedo was fired was seen plainly by Americans on the *Marina*, but did not communicate with the steamship or offer assistance to the small boats, which were in deadly peril from the rough sea.
>
> "One life-boat was in the water seventeen hours, a second twenty-one hours, and a third thirty-one hours. In this time the danger increased, as the sea became rougher.
>
> "The submarine did not shell the *Marina*."

After the news reached Washington it was announced that there would be no comment from the State Department until an investigation had been made. Secretary Lansing wished, however, to make one point clear:

> "The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the President or the Department in regard to submarine-warfare, since the *Sussex* was sunk, has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular."

German officials in Washington said that if the *Marina* were sunk by a German submarine in violation of Germany's pledges regarding submarine-warfare, the German Government will disavow the act, offer reparation, and punish the commander or commanders. Ambassador von Bernstorff admitted to the correspondent that he had asked his Government for information, and said:

> "There is not the slightest intention on the part of the German Government of changing its submarine policy, and there has been absolutely no change in that policy. Germany intends to keep its pledges to the United States, and there must be some explanation of the attack on the *Marina*. Probably the ship did not stop when called, and was trying to run away."

None of the Washington correspondents predicts serious trouble with Germany. A New York *Journal of Commerce* correspondent hears that Germany has already offered to make amends in case the *Marina* sinking should be found illegal, but speaks of general hope in official circles that "the President will not permit the opportunity to pass without intimating to Germany that the sinking of the *Marina* is proof positive that submarine-warfare can not be carried on within the limits of international law, and that therefore all submarine-warfare upon merchant commerce must cease."

While some papers, represented by the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*, do not think it likely that Germany has changed its policy of scrupulous care to safeguard American lives at sea, other dailies are less hopeful, and look upon the *Marina* case as only one in a series of offenses. Besides the *Marina*, notes the New York *Globe*,

> "In the case of the Greek vessel *Ambiricos*, loaded with food for the relief of Belgium, destroyed in the English Channel, the captain says that the crew was compelled to take to open boats at night in a dangerous sea. Several Greeks lost their lives.
>
> "The British ship *Rowanmore*, with seven Americans aboard, was sunk on October 26, and affidavits submitted to the American Consul at Queenstown by those Americans declare that the German submarine shelled life-boats while they were being lowered. . . . . . .
>
> "To many it seems inconceivable that Germany has returned to her old practises without notice to this country. Recent information from Berlin has been that the advocates of ruthlessness have been snubbed. But assumptions are not worth anything in the presence of contradictory facts. It seemed equally inconceivable that the *Sussex* was attacked without warning, but it was."

These incidents have naturally been taken up by Republican papers critical of the President's foreign policy. The *Marina* case, says the Springfield *Union*, "suggests the danger of letting a belligerent in Germany's straits realize that the Washington Government doesn't mean all that it says in its diplomatic communications." The absence of any protest from Washington over the *U-53's* raid off Nantucket, adds this Republican editor, "may easily have emboldened the German War Office and submarine commanders to show still less consideration to non-combatants." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Rep.) counts up eighty lives of non-combatants "sacrificed in submarine attacks since Mr. Wilson's dramatic announcement to Congress of his purpose to give the German Ambassador his passports if such attacks were continued," and proceeds:

> "The growing irritation his attitude is causing among the other neutral nations should have some weight with the President. The Dutch Government does not take kindly to the theory that Germany fully observed her pledges to the United States when the *Bloomersdijk*, bound from a neutral to a neutral port, was sunk along with the *Stephano*. Norway, more vigorous in protecting her neutrality than we have been, has ruled against the

> use of her harbors by submarines except under conditions that restrict their illegal activities, and is suffering the wanton destruction of her shipping in consequence without the benefit of that unhesitating championship of neutral rights which Mr. Wilson once so valiantly proclaimed.
>
> "Unless his countrymen have lost the capacity to think honestly and clearly, all the skill of the President in juggling with words can not deceive them as to the real nature of his humiliating surrender of honor in the name of peace, tho it has brought war closer to us."

In view of the assertion that the sinking of the *Marina* may have been a violation of German pledges, several editors are wondering just what these pledges were. The New York *Journal of Commerce* is one of the important dailies which takes this question up in its editorial columns. First it asks us to recall just what was the position taken by our Government last April:

> "Secretary Lansing in his communication to Ambassador Gerard, to be delivered to the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said:
>
> "'It has become painfully evident to it [the Government of the United States] that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.'
>
> "It was further stated that, 'unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect the abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger- and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'"

Now, asks *The Journal of Commerce*, was there a German pledge to abandon the use of submarines against merchantmen? "What seems to be called the pledge" came in a note from Secretary von Jagow, saying that the German naval forces had received the following order:

> "In accordance with the general principle of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war-zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

The New York editor comments on this "pledge":

> "There is nothing said in this about the use of submarines as distinguished from other naval vessels, and no pledge was given about the abandonment of their use. It was said that neutrals could not expect Germany, when 'forced to fight for existence,' to 'restrict the use of any effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law.'
>
> "What had this reference to the action of some other nation to do with the case? Further and more direct reference was made to what 'the enemy' might do and what the United States might do about it, and then it was said that if the Government of the United States did not 'attain the object it desires' in regard to such matters, why, 'the German Government would be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.'
>
> "It has always seemed to us, as we have more than once observed, that this was an equivocal and evasive reply. We would like to know now just what pledge it conveyed which has or has not been violated, with regard to the use of submarines in attacking merchant vessels."

It is notorious, we read in another editorial in the same New York daily, that

> "such use has been continued in a decidedly reckless fashion, even against neutral commerce, scores of Norwegian vessels having been sunk by it. Even the coast of the United States has been used as a base for such use. Is it not about time that the 'stand' taken last spring with so much 'solemnity and firmness' be made to mean something?"

THE WAR'S COST IN MONEY

IF THE EUROPEAN WAR lasts a full three years, until next August, as seems to some experts not unlikely, it will have cost three times as much as the Napoleonic War, the American Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer War, and the Russo-Japanese War combined. At least such is the estimate of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, of New York, in its recent booklet on "War-Loans and War-Finance"; by careful calculation it figures that $75,000,000,000 will be spent for direct military purposes during the three full years. This, by the way, may be compared with the recent estimate of Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, putting the total cost of the war *to date*, for all the belligerents, at $59,500,000,000. The New York banking authority gets his three-year cost by adding to the cost of $17,500,000,000 for the first year and $28,000,000,000 for the second, an estimated $30,000,000,000 for the third. The total, we are reminded,

> "will represent a sum twice as large as the total indebtedness of every nation in the world, as that debt stood in 1914. It will represent an amount seven times greater than the combined deposits of all the 7,600 national banks in the United States, and also seven times greater than the whole world's supply of minted gold. It will represent an amount sufficient to have built and equipped railroads equal to five times the number now operating in the United States. It will represent an amount that would have paid for 200 such projects as the Panama Canal; that would have extended railway- and steamship-lines into every corner of the earth; that would have provided schools and teachers for every child living to-day; that would have eliminated savagery; that would have endowed science to the devotion of its efforts to improve the living conditions of all mankind.
>
> "And yet the military cost is not all. There is to be considered the outright destruction, speaking in terms of tangible wealth, of cities, railways, ships, factories, warehouses, bridges, roads, and agricultural values—destruction that for given months would require figures of further thousands of millions, were such destruction readily calculable. There is the loss of that percentage of Europe's manhood maimed and destroyed. There is the loss of production in occupied territories, the decrease in stocks of food, metal, and other materials, the derangement of the machinery of distribution.
>
> "There is the outright loss of property which twenty-five million soldiers and many other millions of people would have created had they not been enlisted to fight or otherwise to contribute their skill and energy to the pursuit of war. There is the loss represented by the devoting of people's savings to the buying of guns, shells, and the vast paraphernalia of war's equipment; savings that otherwise would have found a way to the construction of permanent things. There is the very real economic loss on account of the aggregation of suffering and misery of whole bodies of people, like those of Belgium, Poland, and Servia, made at times to wander homeless through devastated lands. There is the eventual cost of pensions."

The direct military cost of the war is distributed as follows in "War-Loans and War-Finance":

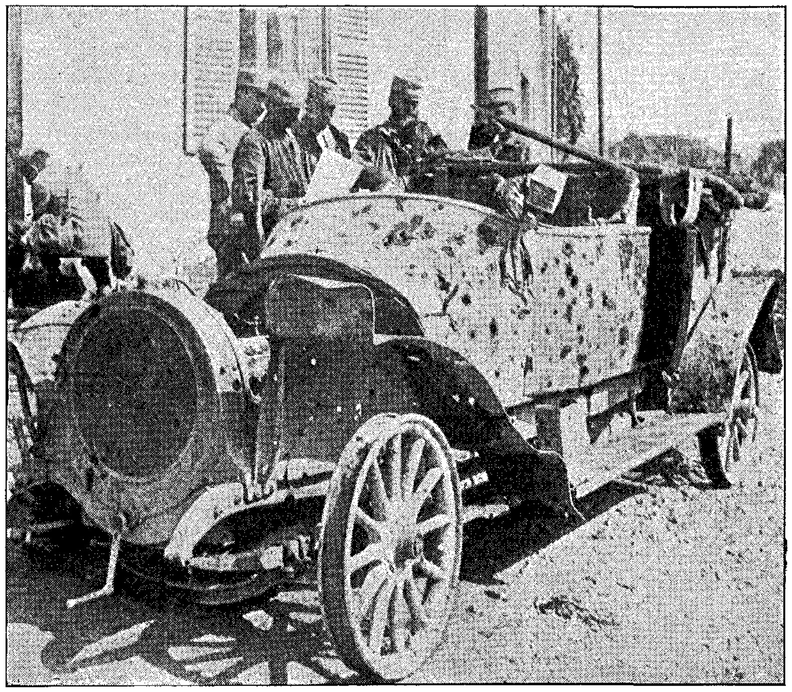
	Daily Cost	*For Three Years*	*Per Capita*
Great Britain	$25,000,000	$16,500,000,000	$351.00
France	18,000,000	14,000,000,000	350.00
Russia	16,000,000	11,750,000,000	67.10
Italy	7,000,000	3,900,000,000	108.00
Roumania	2,000,000	450,000,000	59.30
Belgium and Servia	2,000,000	1,600,000,000	133.40
Entente Allies	$70,000,000	$48,200,000,000	$151.50
Germany	$21,000,000	$16,500,000,000	$242.60
Austria-Hungary	11,000,000	9,250,000,000	174.50
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000	2,000,000,000	75.50
Central Allies	$35,000,000	$27,750,000,000	$188.10
All belligerents	$105,000,000	$75,950,000,000	$163.30

The belligerents are obtaining about half of these huge sums by direct loans from their own people, from allied Governments or peoples, or from the people of neutral nations. Since the beginning of the war, it is noted, the United States has loaned more than $1,500,000,000 to the warring nations.

GERMAN BELIEF IN VICTORY

CONFIDENT EXPECTATION of the final triumph of the German arms breathes in every sentence of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's recent interview with an Austrian newspaper correspondent, and in the Kaiser's adjuration to his troops on the Western front to stand firm against "French insolence and British stubbornness" and "the Lord will give you his blessing to the end." We hear rumors also that Russia is dreaming of a separate peace, and correspondents report a growing hope in Berlin that "the Roumanian campaign will prove decisive for the whole world-war." The much-discust interview with Chief of Staff von Hindenburg was granted to a representative of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, and was transmitted by wireless from Berlin to the New York newspapers. A reference to the rumors that he contemplated a shortening of his lines on the Western front drew from him an emphatic denial and an assertion that it would take the Entente forces thirty years to break through. To quote:

"It is nonsense if they tell you that I intend to shorten my front in the West. I never thought of it. Why should I do it? The front in the West stands as firm as a rock, and if our enemies, by gigantic use of artillery, here and there gain a little terrane, they shall never break through. In order to do this they would still have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men."



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A DISPATCH-BEARER'S CAR.

Altho this French car was thus riddled by German bullets in crossing a danger-zone on the Somme front, the three dispatch-bearers it carried came through, as by a miracle, unwounded. The chauffeur, though wounded in both arms, stuck coolly to his driving-wheel, and brought dispatches and dispatch-bearers safely to their destination.

Questioned as to the probable duration of the war, von Hindenburg said:

"That depends upon our enemies. Prophesying does not pay. During a war one had better leave it alone. It is possible the year 1917 will bring battles which will decide the war. However, I do not know, and nobody knows. I only know that we will fight this war to a final decision. . . . . . .

"The French show great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left. This fate of the French nation is owing above all else to the British. If the British ask next spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her Army and her national strength.

"This war will make no great change in the estimate of British military accomplishments. Great strategists in particular are lacking among the British.

"The Transylvanian situation is excellent. The Roumanians are in retreat and the day of reckoning is coming. I welcomed their entrance into the war with joy. By means of it we got out of trench-warfare."

Asked whether the Russian masses could be exhausted, he replied:

"They are already becoming so. The Russian Army commanders have charged themselves with that. There is no doubt also that new masses will grow up in Russia. But that makes no difference. We, too, have enough men. Germany has a profusion of reserves, and in Austria-Hungary the reserves are by no means exhausted. We never were afraid of the Russian numerical strength. We know no numerical superiority. . . . . . .

"The new Russian armies are as good and as bad as the old ones. The main quality of the Russian soldier is blind obedience. He makes no progress of a military kind; only the Russian artillery has become more efficient on account of instruction by French and Japanese officers, who partly command. But our artillery remains superior.

"During a certain period the Russians had more munitions than they formerly had. Their munition supplies have now become diminished because of the end of importation by way of Archangel and Vladivostok."

Yet, at the same time, our editorial commentators are calling attention to "the present renewal in German newspapers of the agitation for peace, even on the basis of a draw," and a dispatch to the New York *Evening Journal* from Berlin by way of Paris quotes Edward Bernstein, a German Socialist deputy, as admitting in the Reichstag that "we started the war, but we are unable to finish it." The Berlin *Vorwärts* also sounds a warning note in its assertion that "if we are going to drag this war on indefinitely, then the whole of Europe will bleed to death, and America and the colored races will be our heirs." And almost simultaneously from authoritative Entente sources come assurances no less definite that the tide of war has already turned irrevocably against the Central Powers, and that it is only a matter of time before the stupendous resistance of Germany's military forces will be overwhelmed. Thus against the confident words of the hero and idol of the German people we may set the recent statement made to representatives of the foreign press by Viscount Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when he said in part:

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all states, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now we have had time to equip and train a large army. We have put all the best life-blood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in defense of their countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is theirs, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together without separation of one from the other, feeling that unity is essential not merely to victory but to our future life and success.

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realize her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our allies, and after the war I trust the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the joint courage which is carrying us through,

FRENCH SOLDIERS REAPING GRAIN WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES.

will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our Governments and our peoples."

We have also the assurance of General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right-hand man in the Somme offensive, that the German line in the West "can undoubtedly be broken," and that the Central Powers have passed the apex of their military effectiveness. And in a most interesting dispatch that was refused cable transmission by the British censor but reached the Providence *Journal* by mail by way of Montreal, we read that the Entente Governments have reached the opinion that "there can be no possible cessation of hostilities during the next two years," except in the event of the disintegration of the Austrian Empire. Aircraft observation, we are told, reveals the fact that on the Western front an elaborate and almost impregnable system of German trench-defenses spreads back for fully eight miles behind the front line. We read:

> "It is rapidly becoming understood that the losses of the British in their recent victories, which have put them in possession of about five miles of the enemy's trenches, have been very great. The conclusion has been reached that it is not worth while to sacrifice men in this fashion again, and that there is really no necessity to do so in order to bring about final victory.
>
> "The plan of campaign as outlined by General Joffre will be steadily adhered to from this time forth. It is to hold the present lines along the entire front, and by pounding operations to drive triangular wedges into the front lines wherever possible. The purpose of these movements is not to secure any temporary strategic advantage, but, while holding the German lines within their present limitations, to increase the actual trench-area which must be defended by the Germans. In other words, the entire plan is to substitute the zigzag and irregular line wherever it runs straight across.
>
> "The Allied generals realize that every additional mile of ground to be defended by the Germans under the present circumstances imposes a much greater strain on the enemy and compels the constant presence of great numbers of troops which the Germans would otherwise utilize along the Balkan frontier.
>
> "General Joffre within the last week has exprest the belief that if the Germans were to retreat now to a straight line, running 165 miles from Antwerp down through Namur and Montmedy to Étain, 15 miles northeast of Verdun, such a movement would be worth twenty-five divisions of infantry to the Teuton forces. It is known, however, that the Germans will never voluntarily begin a retreat of this magnitude, because the mobile Allied force, ready and waiting for such a movement, particularly the cavalry divisions, would overwhelm them and cut them to pieces during the progress of such a retreat over flat and unfortified territory in the approaching difficult season for transportation. . . . . . .
>
> "In the meantime every possible weakness in the German lines is being utilized in wedge-driving actions in order to complicate and break up straight lines wherever possible. It is the belief of the Allied commanders that by this method they will be able, while maintaining practically the same front as at present, to increase the length of line to be held by 30 to 50 miles."

The situation at Saloniki is explained as follows in the same dispatch:

> "The real movement of troops is to come through Greece and Servia into Austria, and French officers in command at Saloniki have never doubted their ability at any time during the last two months to move forward and occupy Servia whenever they are prepared to begin the campaign. But they have been held back by the knowledge that facilities at Saloniki for dockage of transports and arrival of supplies, guns, and ammunition have been entirely inadequate for the continual support of an advancing victorious army, gradually getting further from its base.
>
> "In order to change these conditions the leading dockage engineers of Great Britain and France have been for months working with thousands of laborers on plans which will, when completed, create at Saloniki the greatest and most complete system of wharves and receiving-sheds in existence. Two wharves, each over a mile and a half long are already under construction, and when these plans are completed it is estimated that fully fifty transports can discharge side by side without difficulty or confusion.
>
> "The Allies, however, are facing the fact that the completion of these plans will take at least another eight months, and it is declared that until that time no real advance into Servia will be made, but that when it is made the invasion of Austria will become a certainty a few weeks after the word is given to move forward."

And we are again reminded that the British Navy is a vital factor in the war by the statement that English dockyards now hold twelve new superdreadnoughts practically ready for sea:

> "Four of these, the four largest and most powerful weapons of offense that have ever been placed on the water, are 850 feet long, with a speed of over thirty knots, and are armed with twelve 18-inch guns. No such armament as this has ever been before contemplated in the history of naval architecture, and it is considered that ships of this type are capable of winning any sea-fight in which they may be engaged."

While this discussion goes on we see the British and French pushing slowly ahead on the Somme; the French, by a brilliant thrust at Verdun, recapturing in a few days forts that it had cost Germany many months of fighting and nearly a hundred thousand lives to take; the Italians, after a pause, again advancing toward Trieste; the Russian "drive" halting in Volhynia and Galicia; Roumania gript between the armies of Falkenhayn and Mackensen, her fate a matter of grave doubt; civil war apparently imminent in Greece; and the great Allied Army at Saloniki still puzzling the world by its relative inactivity.

TO MAKE PEACE PERMANENT

DENOUNCED by certain German commentators as a scheme of the United States and Great Britain to control the world, but hailed by a majority of the American papers as a glimmering promise of relief from the nightmare of future world-wars, the idea of a league of nations to enforce peace—after the present war has been fought to a decision—was given a new impulse by the indorsement of Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and by President Wilson's almost simultaneous declaration that hereafter "we must see that no nation goes to war for some cause not approved by the verdict of mankind." Even in Germany the idea is not without its supporters. Thus, Maximilian Harden, in his oft-suppress *Zukunft*, approves it, and Prof. Hans Delbrück, writing in the current number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, argues that Germany should join the growing movement for the creation of some practical form of a world tribunal which would have for its purpose the settling of disputes between nations by amicable agreements on principles of justice, instead of by force of arms. There is nothing chimerical in this idea, insists the Chicago *Herald*, which goes on to say:

> "The 'balance of power' as a means of preserving peace has failed. The world to-day wants no '*Pax Romana*' based on the overwhelming might and prestige of one great world-empire. It is a league of great nations, pledged to enforce peace and determined on it, or it is nothing."

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again," said Viscount Grey, addressing a gathering of the Foreign Press Association in London. "There would have been no war," he declared, if a league such as ex-President Taft has proposed and President Wilson and Mr. Hughes have indorsed had existed in 1914, and he continued:

> "It is a work of neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and hope, only we must bear this in mind—if the nations after the war are able to do something effective by binding themselves with the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared to undertake not more than they are able to uphold by force and to see, when the time of crisis comes, that it is upheld by force."

President Wilson, speaking in Cincinnati a few days later, startled the country by the assertion that "this is the last war of the kind or of any kind that involves the world that the United States can keep out of." "I say that," he continued, "because I believe that the business of neutrality is over; that war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable." Therefore—

> "The nations of the world must get together and say, 'Nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion can not sanction.' The world's peace ought to be disturbed if the fundamental rights of humanity are invaded, but it ought not to be disturbed for any other thing that I can think of, and America was established in order to indicate, at any rate in one Government, the fundamental rights of man. America must hereafter be ready as a member of the family of nations to exert her whole force, moral and physical, to the assertion of those rights throughout the round globe."

Mr. Hughes, too, as Lord Bryce points out, has declared that America can no longer maintain the old policy of isolation, and has emphasized the necessity for a permanent combination for the preservation of peace. Lord Bryce writes in the London *Times* as follows:

> "Ought not these declarations to be welcomed by public opinion in this country, as they have been welcomed by Lord Grey?
>
> "The obstacles are great, but the gain, if they were overcome, would be inestimable. If risks of war and preparations for war are to be, in Europe, for the next thirty years what they have been in the last thirty, dark indeed is the prospect for mankind. In the establishment of such a peace-league as Grey agrees with Wilson and Hughes in desiring lies the best hope that some permanent good for the future may come out of the sufferings and horrors of the present."

According to the Washington correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, "it is the purpose of the Government, at the proper time, to undertake a movement that will result in a league such as the British Foreign Secretary recommends." Further:

> "It is considered that this purpose, talked of guardedly and in private by officials in a position to know what is going on, represents the thought and hope of civilization that the present war is the last, and that out of it will come a league that will make future wars impossible."

Meanwhile, it is pointed out, we have the nucleus of such an international organization in the American League to Enforce Peace, inaugurated on June 17, 1915, under the leadership of ex-President William Howard Taft. The purpose is to establish a league of nations after the present war shall end. Its program, writes Mr. Taft, "contemplates a treaty between the great Powers of the world, by which the signatories agree to be bound to four obligations." These are:

> "*First*, that all questions arising between the members of the League shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment.
>
> "*Secondly*, that all questions which can not be settled on principles of law and equity shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, and a recommendation of compromise.
>
> "*Thirdly*, that if any member of the League commits acts of hostility against another member, before the question between them shall be submitted as provided in the first two articles, the remainder of the members of the League shall jointly use forthwith their economic and military forces against the member prematurely resorting to war and in favor of the member prematurely attacked.
>
> "*Fourthly*, that congresses between the members of the League shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law to govern the relations between the members of the League unless some member of the League shall signify its dissent within a stated period."

The German papers, according to the Berlin correspondents, are not enthusiastic about the "league of nations" idea. Thus the *Lokal Anzeiger* is quoted as saying that the plan would provoke rather than hinder war, the *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks that President Wilson's Cincinnati speech betokens for America "membership in the English firm," and Karl von Wiegand, in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *World*, quotes Count Reventlow as declaring "that the proposed League for the Enforcement of Peace is but a means through which America and Great Britain expect to dominate the world with their will and that such an organization would be tantamount to an American-British alliance under another name and form." Yet in another dispatch from the same correspondent we read that Professor Delbrück, the noted historian and political writer, believes that Germany is ready to cooperate with America and other nations in a plan for a world court of arbitration.

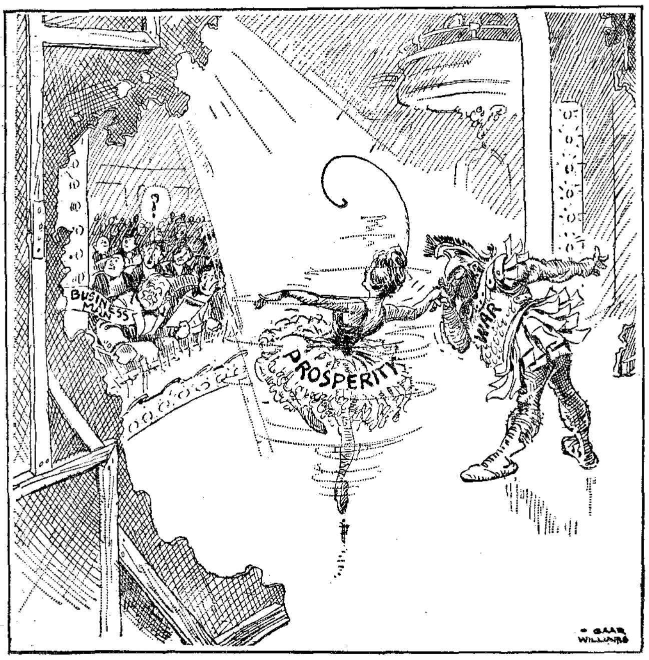
And Maximilian Harden, one of the most influential of German editors, warns his readers that Germany must not reply to Viscount Grey's speech with "threats and abuse" unless she wants neutrals to think that she "aims only at subjecting them." To quote him further:

> "It is the business of the German Government to hasten the moment when the world again shall have confidence in Germany and will agree to parley with her. That hour has not come, but we must make our case clear against the day of the great judgment which will liberate Europe."

Turning to the American press, we find most of them enthusiastically indorsing the peace-league idea, while not blind to the obstacles that lie in its path. The New York *World* is but one of many papers to which a league of nations to enforce peace seems to be "the one intelligent plan thus far advanced to take the sword out of the hands of a few monarchs and diplomats and lodge it in a high court of civilization."

CAN WE PROSPER WHEN PEACE COMES?

A PROSPERITY FOUNDED ON WAR-ORDERS can not survive the war, we are being told, nor, in the opinion of high trade-authorities, will American business men find it easy to meet in either the foreign or the domestic field a newly-energized, war-sharpened European competition.



FINE! BUT WHAT'S THE NEXT ACT?
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

Republican speakers and writers were not slow to use these dark predictions as campaign arguments, and to base on them a demand for a protective tariff. As the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), for instance, put it, "Europe holds a mortgage on our full dinner-pail," and "unless we immediately pay it off by tariff reform, the end of the war will foreclose the mortgage." In a campaign speech, Mr. Hughes told workingmen that it was idle for them to expect a future "with continuous employment at good wages unless we set about protecting American industry." Others predict a flood of labor after the war which may lower wages and undo much that American labor has recently gained. These warning voices have been reenforced by assertions made abroad. Mr. J. Ellis Barker pictures "Britain's Coming Industrial Supremacy" in *The Nineteenth Century* (London, October), and asserts that the war has doubled the economic efficiency of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan. When the war is over, he says, the United States will no longer be competing with "industrial nations possest of an antiquated outfit," but "will henceforth have to compete on equal terms with an Americanized world." Americans will discover "that the war has destroyed their industrial paramountcy." A most emphatic statement of the difficulties facing American business and industry at the close of the war was made recently by Chairman Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission, to a body of 250 editors and publishers in New York. He said in part:

"Within sound of the guns, almost within reach of the falling shells, Europe is reorganizing her industries.

"Under the stress of the life-and-death struggle every effort is being made to obtain the highest efficiency in the production, the distribution, and the use of commodities of all kinds. Conservatism in industrial ideals and methods have been blasted and shattered to pieces in the shock of war; old systems that normally would have hung on for years have been discarded in a day; old equipment that would have been retained for years has been scrapped as fast as possible for new installations of the most advanced type. New processes are being discovered, new inventions are being made, and new forms of organization are being created. . . . . . .

"These changes are of great concern to us. We may not realize this to-day, because things are coming our way now, but we must look ahead to the future, to conditions we must prepare to meet. Within five years we shall find a new Europe competing against us with war-sharpened brains and war-hardened muscles, not only in our foreign markets, but also right here at home. If our industries are not to be caught slow of mind and flabby of muscle, we must improve our business organizations, must increase our manufacturing and merchandising efficiency, and must keep pace with every step in Europe's industrial progress."

Such statements as that of Mr. Barker, quoted above, convince the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) that "there is no cabinet of a belligerent country which is not now planning trade operations after the war the intention of which will be to force us as a people to pay the enormous expenses of their great conflict." In face of this, declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), there are but two ways to preserve our "paramountcy":

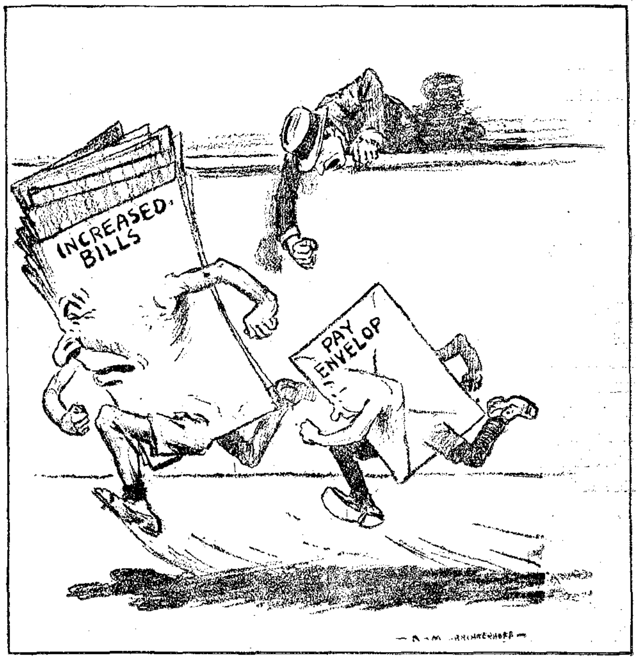
"One is by speeding up manufactures and the other is by raising the tariff. The first will enable our big industrial organizations to meet this coming sharp competition in foreign fields and the other will hold the home markets against a flood of things made by cheaper labor.

"The first depends upon our captains of industry, who ought to be able to keep a fair share of their markets. The second depends upon Congress and the President."

Turning now to the other side of the picture, we find that in the opinion of the President of the United States, the idea that after the war "Europe will in some way overwhelm the United States by her economic power and her economic antagonisms to the United States" is "obviously based on singular and profound ignorance." As he pointed out in his Cincinnati speech:

"From 40 to 60 per cent. of the skilled mechanics of Europe have been called into the field; not mechanics merely, but men of skill of every sort; musicians, men who could play upon the human spirit as well as deftly handle a mechanical instrument. And the whole energy, the whole physical energy, the whole dexterity, the whole thought of great nations have been concentrated upon this business of destruction. The business of destruction has been so successful that the materials of economic life have been destroyed upon an enormous scale. The debts that these nations are piling up are so great that the interest on them will equal the whole budgets of these nations before the war came on.

"And these gentlemen tell us that these nations that have spent their best blood and energy for this thing are in the meantime doing what? Creating great bodies of goods which they



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GO IT!
—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail*.

are going to ship to us and dump on us when the war is over. Have they ever seen a war? Have they any imagination? Have they any conception of what this war means? Do they not know that the population that is not in the field is bent in all its concentrated energy upon one thing, namely, sustaining those who are in the field?

"And are they now creating dyestuffs to ruin our markets? Are they now manufacturing silks to overcome our American silk-factories? Are they producing the things that they have ordinarily sent to America in such abundance, while they are in this death-grapple, that they are thinking of overwhelming America?"

President Wilson does not believe that our prosperity is due to the trade created by the war. He informed his hearers that, according to authoritative statistics, our foreign commerce is but 4 per cent. of our total commerce, and that all our war-exports constitute less than 1 per cent. While Europe has been growing weaker, our financial position has been strengthened mightily. Indeed, Mr. Wilson's hearers were reminded, in the last two years "we have actually been able to take back into our own hands half of what we have borrowed from Europe, and we have accumulated in that time $2,636,000,000 of gold, which is one-third of the gold-supply of the world. If the war goes on another year we shall probably have half the gold-supply of the world." Even if Europe should begin to "dump" goods here after the war, as "these men with silly imaginations" predict, we have a means of defense, the President asserted, in the antidumping law passed at the last session of Congress.

The President's optimism is shared by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau of the Department of Commerce. He said at a recent banquet, in the way of dismissing any apprehensions of a "war-sharpened" competition:

"Stocks of all kinds in Europe are literally exhausted at present. The shelves of wholesale and retail houses are fairly stript. Machinery of obsolete design is being prest into service, and makeshifts are resorted to at every turn.

"It is a commonly accepted fact among business men that there is no catastrophe so great to any business as disruption of its organization. The men who have composed the business organizations of European countries are in the army. Many of them are dead. Machinery, rolling stock, and equipment of all kinds have been operated without renewals. The nations are piling up debts, and taxes will be high for from fifty to a hundred years to come."

In this connection it has been estimated that in leading warring nations interest on the war-loans will equal the total budget before the war. At least one protectionist Republican newspaper, the Newark *Star-Eagle*, while calling for a revision of the tariff, looks for a strengthening and improvement of business conditions after the war rather than a slump. It says editorially:

"The coming of peace will, of course, put an end to the present inflated demand for war-materials. The manufacturers of munitions will have to go back to normal and reasonable profits. But even they, every one of them, are conducting their war-order business with a view to the altogether temporary character of their markets and will be ready, on a day's notice, to return to their normal and regular business affairs.

"But the loss of the munitions exports, as great as they appear in individual cases, will be small, indeed, in comparison to the tremendous demand that will come from the warring countries when they return to the paths of peace. Europe must live when the war ends, and it must live by the world-old means of agriculture and commerce. And wrecked and torn and riven as it will be, it must turn to the United States for the means of rehabilitation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Wilson's peace appears to be raging in Santo Domingo again.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is hard to get into "Who's Who" by the "Here's How" route.—*Charlotte (N. C.) News.*

The most welcome form of war-relief would be that from war itself.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Secretary Baker should be careful not to make any unguarded allusions to Christopher Columbus.—*Rochester Herald.*

As between Villista bandits and Carranzista *de factos* the United States occupies a position of malevolent neutrality.—*Kansas City Star.*

Germans Open Ghent University.—Newspaper Head-line. Of course there will be a course in international law.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

The resourceful married woman doesn't have to wait for Mr. Ford to give her a man's pay.—*Boston Transcript.*

The latest demand on the Greek Army is, in effect, that it shall get out of Greece.—*Savannah News.*

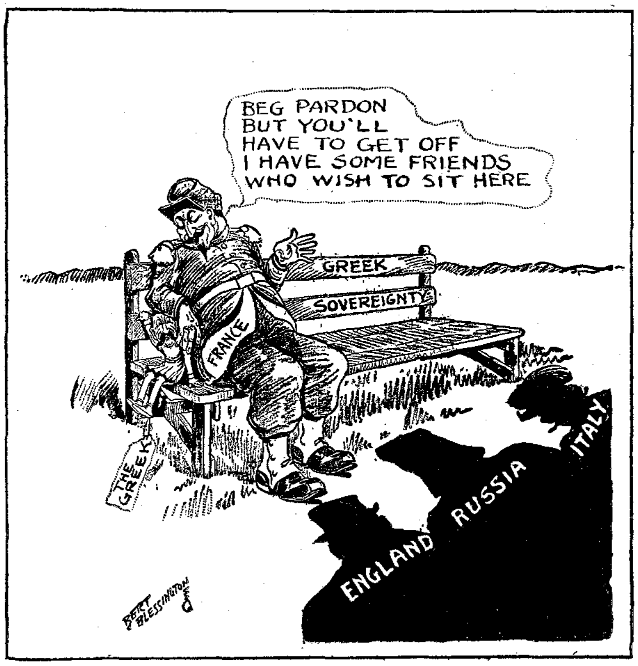
If O. Henry really learned to write short stories in prison, a host of his imitators deserve indeterminate sentences.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

The present high price of wheat has its pleasant side when one reflects that bread-pudding can hardly be justified these days as an economy.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

One newspaper refers to the strike at the Edison phonograph plant as "without a parallel." It is to be hoped, however, that it did not break all records.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

There is a legend to the effect that Mrs. O'Leary's cow started the great Chicago fire. Another O'Leary's bull seems to have caused somewhat of a conflagration.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

The farmer who is being congratulated on $2 wheat is now in a position to appreciate exactly how that fellow who sold his Bethlehem steel when it reached thirty feels. Send your felicitations to the Chicago speculators.—*Boston Transcript.*


BEG PARDON BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO GET OFF I HAVE SOME FRIENDS WHO WISH TO SIT HERE
GREEK SOVEREIGNTY
FRANCE
GREEK
ITALY
RUSSIA
ENGLAND
BERT BLESSINGTON

THE END OF THE BENCH.

—Blessington in the El Paso *Times.*

We see that wheat has gone up another limousine per acre.—*Boston Transcript.*

If cotton keeps on going up we'll all have to wear silk in self-defense.—*Columbia State.*

Von Mackensen will be known as the man who put rue in Roumania.—*Philadelphia North American.*

By now Roumania probably realizes just how badly the Allies needed her assistance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Much of the fugitive verse that is cluttering up magazine columns these days apparently is fugitive from justice.—*Newark News.*

The Germans in Belgium have imprisoned a Dr. Bull. His offense probably consists in being related to John.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Cotton consumption is one sort against which the health authorities take no steps.—*Columbia State.*

Cheer up, consumer, coal is $50 a ton in Italy.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Professor Münsterberg says that after the war German *Kultur* will rule the world. O Death, where is thy sting!—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. O'Laughlin's report that the Illinois farmers are kicking about the income tax ought to stimulate that "back-to-the-land" movement considerably.—*Chicago Herald.*

Constantine of Greece spends all his spare time congratulating himself that, unlike Ferdinand of Roumania, he did not bite into the pie before it had cooled sufficiently.—*New York Evening Sun.*

It was said at the Clinical Congress in Philadelphia that high living was responsible for most operations. We have long suspected it. But the doctors insist on living high.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

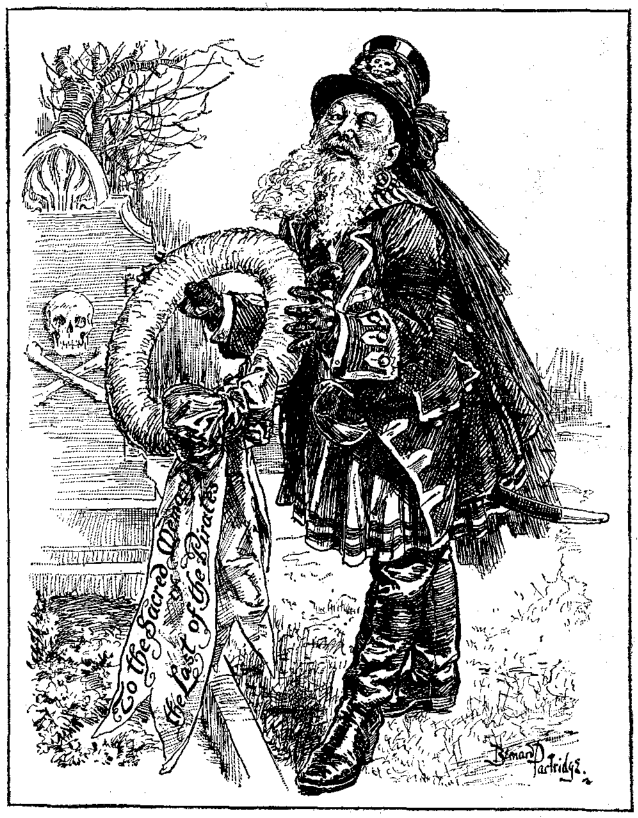
The hyphenates are now claiming that old Doc Cook discovered the north pole because his father was a German. It does seem as tho the Teutons were doing everything possible to win over the King of Denmark.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

"THE BLOCKADE OF AMERICA"

THE DANCE that the *U-53* led Allied and neutral shipping just outside American territorial waters has set the English, French, and Dutch papers all agog. Unanimously they declare that the action of the *U-53* and her consorts amounts in fact, if not in theory, to a blockade of the United States, and they evince no little curiosity as to what action Washington will take, if any. The Manchester *Guardian's* view of the episode runs:

> "It is, in fact, a blockade of American ports. American steamers seem to have been stopt along with the rest, and if they have been more fortunate than other neutrals the difference of treatment is obviously a matter of taste or of tact, and if circumstances were to change would be liable to disappear altogether. In effect, therefore, Germany claims the right to decide what is to go in or out of American ports, under penalty, if she disapproves, of the loss of the ships and the ducking, if not the drowning, of American citizens. This is not only a blockade of the United States, but the most cruel, if the most capricious and arbitrary, of blockades.
>
> "We are apparently asked to believe that the *U-53* went to American waters to post a letter, and that her blockade of American ports is merely a high-spirited episode of the return journey. No one will believe that. This new campaign is a deliberate affront to the United States forced on the Government of Germany by the same faction that forced on the war."


To the Sacred Memory of the Last of the Pirates
Bernard Partridge

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ—"Piracy is dead. Still, I like to think that, under another name, the good work goes on."

—*Punch* (London).

The incident will force the President to some action, says the Paris *Journal des Débats*, with a slightly malicious smile, and it continues:

> "These attempts threaten the whole trade of the United States; they can not leave the Government at Washington indifferent, even if no American lives have been lost. They are equivalent to a blockade of the coasts of the United States. . . . President Wilson is now forced to declare himself. If he were not to protest in a fitting way as the head of a great State, he would discredit himself."

The London *Spectator* develops the thesis that this action has been taken by Germany to show her "contempt for the powerlessness of the United States" to intervene effectually on the side of the Allies and in order to force this Government to put forth peace-overtures at the risk of German displeasure should Washington refuse. *The Spectator* adds:

> "From the German point of view there are practically no 'contraindications' to submarine frightfulness. Come what may, America not only will not, but can not, give material help to Germany. There is nothing to be got out of her as an active ally or as a friendly neutral. Again, the Germans argue, with a great show of reason, that American official enmity can not injure them. Britain, they know, is not going to let the war stop for want of money, and tho American help in this respect might be pleasant to the Allies, it could not affect the war in the least. Finally, the Germans are fully persuaded that the material power of America, either by land or sea, is not worth thinking about. America could not raise or maintain an army under eight or nine months at the very least, and no German wants to look beyond that period. Once again, then, says Berlin, why worry about Washington? If America says this is in reality forcing war upon her, the Germans will no doubt be quite willing to admit the plea. Force is always their remedy. . . . . . .
>
> "There has hitherto been enough apparent yielding to America to give Germany the power of threatening, a power which she dearly loves to employ. 'You can stop this war if you like to exert yourself. If you don't, look out for the hatchet of Germany, for she means to hack her way through to victory. It doesn't matter whether you or anybody else stand in her way. She will strike you as readily as if you had been her enemy from the beginning. Now you are warned and can take your choice.' That, in a nutshell, is Germany's message to America. That is what Germany means."

The torpedoing of the Dutch ship *Blommersdijk* off Nantucket by the *U-53* has infuriated the Dutch press. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* remarks:

> "A forcible protest must be made by us against the torpedoing of the *Blommersdijk*, which was bound from New York to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain consigned to the Dutch Government. Whatever explanations may be offered, no sort of excuse can be found for the torpedoing of a Dutch ship that was not carrying contraband. Mr. Daniels's report that the German submarines observed all the regulations of international law is untrue."

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* is very angry with Washington for not issuing a prompt protest, and it tells us rather pointedly just what we ought to do:

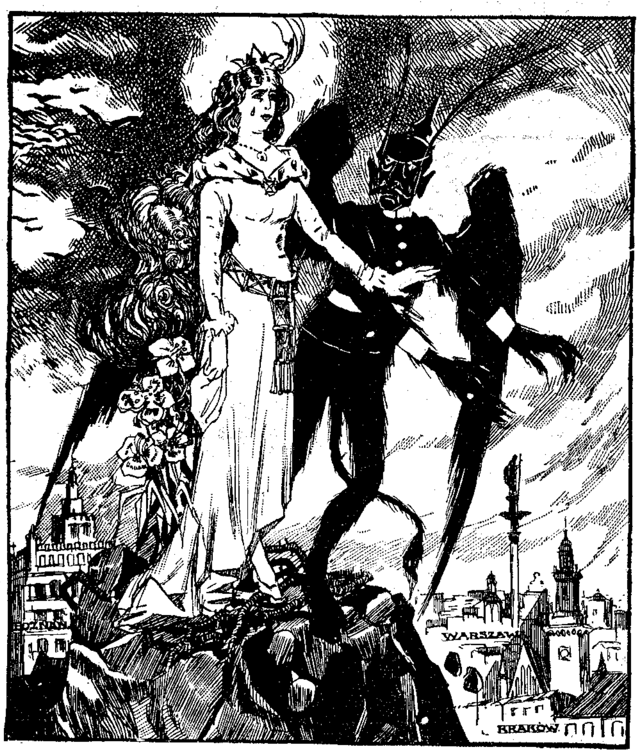
> "Ten days have elapsed since the submarine war was carried to the door of America, and nothing has been done. Are we to understand that our ships are allowed to be torpedoed right on the American coast? We say in all frankness to America that submarine war must be stopt and Germany must be told that mistakes, which all the world know are no mistakes, will no longer be tolerated. Let America speak the redeeming word lest she rue deeply in the future having neglected a task plainly to be expected from the mightiest neutral."

The views of *The Spectator* seem to be borne out by the German press, for a number of not uninfluential organs plainly state that the actions of the *U-53* were intended as a warning to neutrals. For example, the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* writes:

> "If the United States considers it from a cool, practical standpoint, the idea of war with Germany, which is occasionally threatened there, even by leading personalities, must appear in a new light. On the other hand, new light should also dawn on those Germans who exaggerate the American danger to us."

GERMAN EFFORTS TO WIN POLAND

THE BLANDISHMENTS of both Russia and Germany are falling upon deaf ears in Poland. Now that the war has raised that once great land into a factor in the European balance of power, the Poles seem to have taken an open-eyed view of the situation, have realized their vital geographical position, and flatly decline to entertain any proposition for their future short of an entirely free and independent Polish Kingdom under a Polish King of their own election. Polish papers, naturally enough, can not say very much, as they appear under the censorship of one or other of the belligerents, so we must look to the neutral press for the unfettered expression of Polish opinion. Such an exposition appears in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, a Swiss paper generally friendly to the Teutonic Powers, from the pen of an observer who has spent many months in Poland under the German occupation. This account tells us that despite German efforts to win Polish sympathies for the cause of the Teutonic belligerents, Poland looks upon the German occupation with no very friendly eye. It proceeds:



THE TEMPTER.

KAISER (to Poland)—"I will give you all that lies before you."
POLAND—"But what of that which lies behind me?"
KAISER—"Oh, that is mine; you can't expect me to part with that."
—*Mucha* (Moscow, late Warsaw).

"Germany's first care was to bring to an acute crisis the latent hostility between Warsaw and Petrograd, and to induce the Polish nation to consider itself, then and there, as a free and independent commonwealth.

"But this was only the negative part of the German program. Its main aim was to win over Poland definitely to the Central Powers. The first great step along this line was the Polonization of the entire school system, starting with the famous university of Warsaw. This was not accomplished, however, without quite natural frictions between the German authorities and the Polish municipalities and clergy.

"The second important step was to grant self-government to the cities, towns, and villages. A few weeks ago, the first orderly municipal election in the memory of even its oldest inhabitants took place in the capital of the Kingdom. We again regret to have to state that the German administration, to some extent at least, persists in continuing the practise of the Russian principle, *divide et impera*."

The writer in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* warns us that, in reading dispatches from Poland, "all that glisters is not gold":

"The German press have done their level best to make the German people and the world at large believe that the efforts of the German and Austrian Governments to bring the Poles into their camp have succeeded. This is not the case, as the writer of these lines from a profound and protracted study of the situation on the spot can in truth certify.

"A few instances will bear out our statement. Several months ago, the semiofficial Wolff Agency sent out a telegraphic report that a meeting of eighty Polish deputies in Warsaw fully indorsed the policy of the Teutonic Powers and resolved to leave the solution of the Polish problem entirely to them. A few days later a real meeting of one hundred Polish delegates actually took place where independence was postulated, without, however, either attacking Russia or complimenting Germany. The Wolff Agency did not breathe a word about that incident."

Polish opinion, while gratefully acknowledging the benevolence of the German occupation, is a little puzzled at the absence of similar benevolence to their brethren who inhabit that portion of Poland which has long been under German rule. The contributor to the Swiss journal continues:

"The Polish papers acknowledge with gratitude the many beneficent administrative measures taken by the German Government, but refuse to attribute to them any political significance whatever, so far as the Polish nation is concerned. Neither do the Poles interpret the present benevolent attitude toward them as a turning-point in the general Polish policy of Potsdam. They know, and do not forget either, that the situation of their brethren in Posen has remained the same as it was before the war, and that the young 'Prussians' of Polish descent are forbidden to frequent the new Polish colleges and the re-Polonized University of Warsaw as established by the German Government!

"In one word, the Poles of conquered Poland reject, as do their brethren who still remain in the Empire of the Czar, a mere provincial autonomy. They refuse to enter any binding political agreement with the German Empire as such, and they are not inclined to listen to any compromise whatever relating to an independent Poland."

One of the Polish papers, the Krakow *Czas*, gives this picture of the Germanization of Poland, written by a Pole living in Plotsk:

"If in Warsaw and Lodz the Polish language is given its due place, the opposite is true about the provinces. On my way from Lodz to Plotsk I did not meet with a single Polish inscription. The sign-posts regularly bore the inscriptions *Dorf X.* (village), *Gut* (manor), or *Stadt Z.* (town). Occasionally things assume quite a humorous aspect. About five miles from Plotsk I entered a village which on the sign-post was described as *Dorf Deutsche Eiche* (German Oak village). I knew that in these districts there had been many German settlers, most of them completely Polonized; nevertheless, it seemed incredible to me that those colonists should wish to emphasize publicly in that way the German character of their village. I asked the first peasant I met how long it was that the village had borne that proud name. 'For about a year, sir!'

"A similar thing can be marked in the small towns. Almost all of them are full of streets called by the names of German army commanders. In such a place as Gluvno (officially *Stadt Gluvno*), the chief street, in which the houses bow deep toward mother earth, bears the proud name of Hindenburgstrasse."

AN AMERICAN'S GIFT TO ENGLAND—Calling for some unmistakable mark of the gratitude of the English nation to its American benefactor, the London *Daily Mail* writes:

"With unexampled generosity Mr. Orville Wright, who, with his brother Wilbur, now dead, invented the modern aeroplane, and his representatives in this country have presented their valuable flying patents to the British nation.

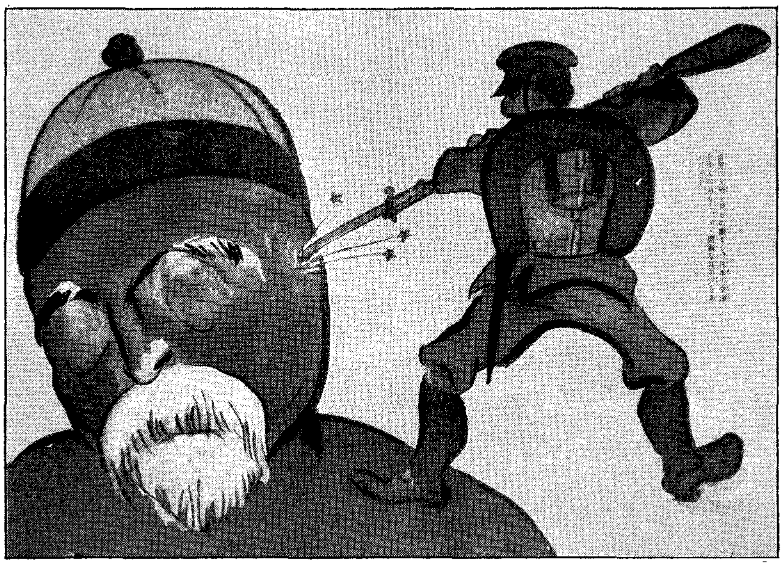
"Earlier in the war the Government paid a trifling $75,000 to cover royalties under the Wright patents for our war-aeroplanes. Next March the original British patent lapses. Mr. Wright will not renew it, and every British maker will be free of royalty.

"The Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, always 'looked on England, the home of their ancestry, as the most favored nation.' They gave her the first offer of their great secret, and even when Lord Haldane showed them the door they did not forget their affection. It rests with the British Government now to manifest in worthy fashion the gratitude of this country. And may we hope that our great universities will seize the chance to confer their honors on the splendid inventor?"

JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY

SOMNOLENT CHINA is about to receive a rude awakening at the hands of Japan, say many shrewd American observers in the Far East, and they prophesy that under the new Japanese Premier, Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, China will suffer the same fate as Korea and will be quietly absorbed by the same man who triumphantly managed the silent submersion of the Land of the Morning Calm. One Far-Eastern authority, Mr. George Bronson Rea, the publisher of the Shanghai *Far-Eastern Review*, tells us that—

> "While the great war is in progress and the Presidential campaign is monopolizing the attention of America; while no Power in the world can interfere, the Japanese jingoes believe that the hour has struck for them to act and make good their claims to full control over China. They must face the Powers after the war with the accomplished fact. The stage has been carefully prepared for the final act in the great drama."



WAKING HIM UP.

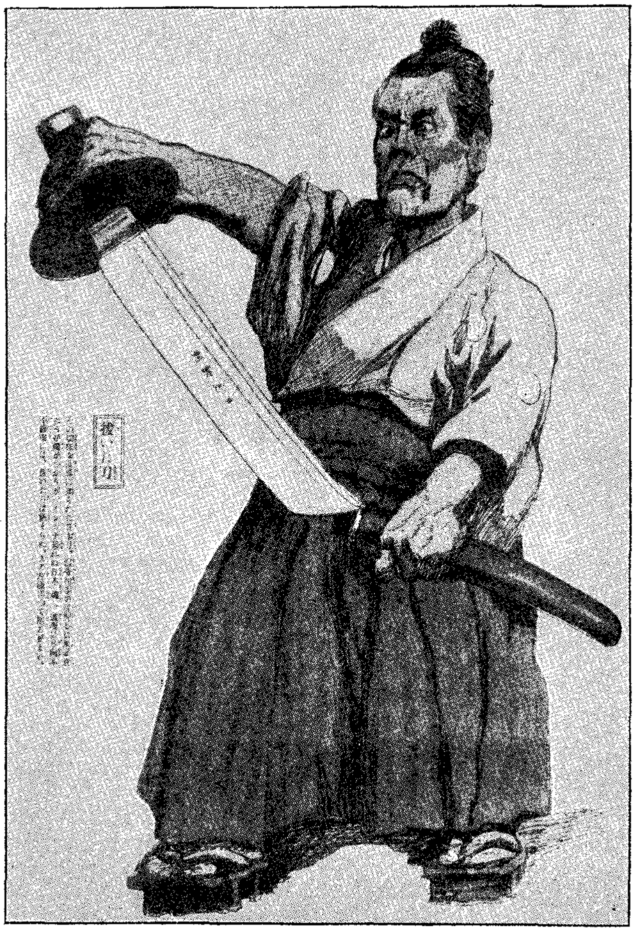
No eyes to see the world situation, no ears to hear Japan's demands. A surgical operation is what he needs. —*Tokyo Puck.*

It is curiously significant to find this opinion exprest almost in the same words by the Tokyo *Yamato*, where we read:

> "Now, while England is engrossed in her great war and America in the Presidential elections, Japan should determine to settle once and for all her China policy. If she waits until the American naval program is completed it will be too late. If Japan misses the present opportunity to settle the Oriental question, it will never again return. Now is the vital moment for action."

Another Japanese authority, Prof. Masao Kambe, of Kyoto University, is equally convinced that the moment for action has arrived, for he writes in the Tokyo *Japan Magazine:*

> "Whether in the matter of national expansion Japan shall assume an aggressive policy or merely remain content to rest on the defensive, trusting to the mercy of the world, is a question of fundamental importance to the country, and never more so than at present. As things look now it would seem that there is nothing for her but to take an aggressive attitude. For Japan a mere defensive policy would mean retrogression.
>
> "Unless she is prepared to go in like other Powers and take what she can, it is a question whether she will be able to retain even her present possessions."



READY.

The big knife is out. Its edge will soon be tried on Chinese soil. —*Osaka Puck.*

Meanwhile China has furnished a convenient excuse in an incident that recently happened at Chen-Chia-Tung in southern Manchuria, where Chinese troops attacked a body of Japanese soldiers. Japan has demanded reparation and negotiations have dragged along from weeks to months. In commenting on this situation, the Osaka *Mainichi* rebukes China for not immediately submitting to Japanese demands and recognizing the Mikado as her best friend. The *Mainichi* proceeds:

> "If China is not convinced that Far-Eastern problems can never be satisfactorily and permanently solved without genuine friendship and coöperation between Japan and China, and if she regards such friendship as a mere diplomatic compliment, and always cleaves to such conventional interpretations, rejecting Japan's overtures, then there is no help. But China must not be so. Chino-Japanese friendship ought to be like that of tutor and pupil, parent and child, husband and wife, brother and sister. To attain such intimate relation, China must decide upon a responsible person and let him face the new problem immediately and solve it without delay. The furthering of such friendly relation is work that should be performed by loyal citizens who are faithful to their duty, are familiar with international affairs, and understand the pressing need of their country."

The demands that Japan makes upon China for reparation for the Chen-Chia-Tung incident, which seems to have been little more than a soldiers' brawl, are thus stated by the *Mainichi:*

> "According to a report from the United States, Japan's demands are considered light and reasonable; they consist of no more than (1) an apology, (2) an indemnity, (3) employment of Japanese soldiers as military instructors, (4) employment of Japanese advisers, (5) to station Japanese garrisons in South Manchuria and East Mongolia, and (6) to station Japanese police where a large number of Japanese people reside.
>
> "There is nothing serious among these requests, and each one of them already has its precedent in past records. Where the Chinese troops are too dangerous and police unreliable, not only is there no other salvation than protection from dependable Japanese police, but even the Chinese themselves hanker after the Japanese protection in the disturbed districts. Such requests are proper and necessary.
>
> "It is not at all wise for China to speak too much of her sovereignty, when it is beyond her power to enforce it, resulting in loss not only to foreigners but also to her own people. It is

against the law of rule to rely too much upon a mere name, causing constant trouble among citizens and between the foreign Powers and endangering human life. Such a course will lead the Chinese nation into gross error. To accede to the Japanese demands politely, therefore, in accordance with the friendship between the two countries and the maintenance of the peace of the East, must be the sole and rightful solution of the problem."

According to the Manchester *Guardian*, Japan's demands on China are not regarded by Washington as "light and reasonable"; on the contrary, it says:

"The text of these demands has been kept secret, as was done in 1915, but the United States Government, which has seen a copy, has protested that they constitute a violation of its treaty rights. Whatever the facts, the Elder Statesmen seem convinced that Marquis Okuma was not using Japan's opportunity against China to the full. Count Terauchi, who is an ardent believer in a forward policy in China, is not likely to invite that suspicion. A new Chino-Japanese conflict is, therefore, possible.

"It is interesting to note that America and Americans have lately developed much interest in China. President Wilson has reversed his former policy of discouraging American participation in loans in China. Americans are building the first motor highway in China and getting the monopoly of motor-traffic on it; and American engineers and contractors are now in China preparing schemes for the reconstruction of the Grand Canal. Behind these American ventures are some of the most powerful financial personalities in the United States, and it will not be to the advantage of American-Japanese relations should Japan press forward a policy in China which is considered in America to conflict with American rights and interests."

Meantime the new Premier, Count Terauchi, in an interview published in the Tokyo *Jiji*, protests that there will be no change in Japan's foreign policy. He says:

"The foreign policy of Japan does not change with the Cabinet. Our friends abroad are aware of this, and the agitation in America and elsewhere is based upon a misconception. Militarism or territorial aggrandizement are mere jingo phrases. The soldiers of Japan are not and never have been bullies or ruthless aggressors. Indeed, it would seem unnecessary to outline the policy of this Administration, which, after all, must be in the same accord with the wishes of the Emperor, and consequently have the same regard for all treaties, alliances, and friendships as the preceding Administrations of the last half century. We shall endeavor to do our best for Japan and conserve also the requirements of good neighborliness and friendship. It certainly must be unnecessary for me to assure any one of Japan's good faith, nor is it necessary to waste words contradicting and denying the mischievous associations and most unwarranted presumptions of those who misinterpret my motives or forecast my future policies."

Helpless China looks to America as her only hope. The Chinese papers, both English and vernacular, expect American influence to modify Japan's pressure. *The Peking and Tientsin Times*, however, fears that American championship may "make China recalcitrant if not actually provocative." It is promptly taken to task by the Peking *Gazette*, which also says:

"While it is improbable that America would attempt to follow up by force any diplomatic action which she might take pending the construction of her great Pacific fleet, Japan can not flout a serious expression of American opinion regarding any particular Japanese action in China. Tho for the next decade the Japanese may be beyond the reach of the naval arm of America, their present commerce with the United States is such an immense and vital interest that it is a veritable Achilles' heel in the event of a serious dispute between the two countries. An American boycott of Japanese goods may not be a probability; but in certain eventualities it is a possibility, and the Japanese who are inclined to ridicule American inquiries regarding Japanese action in China will do well to bear that fact in mind.

"And so far as China is concerned, we have to state that every indication of American sympathy with, and interest in, the trials daily heaped on us by the Japanese is a message of courage to bear up against the oppressor until the day of freedom comes."

GERMANY BLOWS UP NORWAY'S SHIPS

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE of Sweden, Norway has closed her territorial waters to the submarines of all the belligerent Powers. Such craft may navigate in Norwegian waters only in cases of emergency, when they must remain upon the surface and fly their national flag. Any submarine, says the decree, violating the provisions of this ordinance is liable to attack by the Norwegian Navy. This step has been viewed in Berlin as a departure from neutrality, and the relations between the two countries are said to be in a critical state. The London *Daily Chronicle* thus briefly states the position:

"The present phase began with the declaration of the Norwegian Government that the navigation of its territorial waters would be forbidden to all foreign submarines of whatever nationality and whatever character. A similar declaration was made some months earlier by the Swedish Government and was not resented by Germany.

"She chose, however, to resent violently the declaration by Norway, presumably because navigation through Norwegian territorial waters was of greater value to the German submarines attacking the Archangel trade, and perhaps of some value to those attempting to cross the Atlantic. Accordingly, a very minatory German note, almost an ultimatum, was dispatched to the Norwegian Government, and pending the reply to it the German submarines have been running amuck among Norwegian trading-vessels, sinking and capturing them practically as if Germany and Norway already were at war.

"This may be only a strong piece of bluff on Germany's part, for it is difficult to see why she should make a new enemy unnecessarily. But the risk of war does exist, and if it broke out it would be Great Britain, and not any other of the major Allies, on whom the opportunity and the responsibility would fall."

The German view-point is set forth in an interview given by Dr. Zimmermann, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the Berlin correspondent of the Christiania *Aftenposten*. He said:

"Germany intends to take severe measures against the decree, which is absolutely unneutral, according to Paragraph 13 of The Hague Convention, being directed exclusively against Germany. Norway's attitude is evidently inspired by unfriendly sentiments toward Germany and can not, therefore, be passed over in silence. Public opinion in this country is more irritated, as the decree is obviously dictated by British wishes. Norway here practically gives way to Great Britain.

"Some of the Swedish newspapers assert the Norwegian measure is analogous to that of the Swedish Government, but this is not the exact truth. The Swedish decree was founded on several flagrant breaches of neutrality by belligerents in Swedish waters. Norway had no similar reason to take action. The Swedish decree is directed against all Powers. Norway, on the other hand, is really the first neutral State which consciously has directed a blow against Germany alone.

"Norway goes further by excluding commercial submarines. Norwegian newspapers assert Germany is torpedoing Norwegian ships without warning. This is pure fiction. Germany strictly follows the recognized methods of marine warfare and has no reason to fear criticism during her present struggle for existence."

Norwegian papers state that, altho Norway is technically at peace with Germany, ships to the value of $27,000,000 and no fewer than 149 Norwegian lives have been lost in consequence of *U*-boat activities. The Christiania *Verdens Gang* writes:

"The deliberate murder of so many Norwegian sailors inevitably makes bad blood between the two nations, and it will be a long time before they will be forgotten in Norway. The brutal deeds of German submarines, however, have not caused any hysterics among Norwegian ship-owners. Trade and commerce go on as usual, and there is no symptom of nervousness on the Bourse. The Norwegian nation is confident the Government was strictly within its rights according to international law in taking the step which caused so much excitement in Germany. Outside of Germany not a single voice has been raised against it."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

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BREAD FOR THE BOYS ON THE BORDER.

WHAT OUR MEN EAT IN MEXICO

According to the able reporter of the average daily, whose eye and ear for news are both "of a keenness," as the late Henry James would say, our troops in Mexico, and presumably elsewhere,-are not well fed, especially if they are of the National Guard variety. Relying on these reports, an attempt has been made to "pass the hat" for funds with which to improve our soldiers' fare. Participation in this proceeding by the Army or Guard was promptly forbidden by a War-Department order. In *The Hotel World* (New York, October) a contributor, who does not sign his name but is vouched for by the editor as "a veteran quartermaster attaché, fully familiar with all the facts," commends the "absolute wisdom" of this order. To show that our soldiers on the border are exceptionally well fed, he exhibits the following, which is certainly calculated to stimulate the appetite of the hungry:

TROOP "M," EIGHTH CAVALRY, MENU CARDS

Saturday, August 12

BREAKFAST

Oatmeal and Milk
Beef Stew
Hot Cakes Sirup
Coffee

DINNER

Baked Spare Rib Pie
Boiled Cabbage
Baked Potatoes
Sliced Tomatoes
Boiled Rice Pudding
Ice Water

SUPPER

Hamburger Roast
Spanish Sauce
Potatoes in Cream
Hot Rolls
Iced Tea

Sunday, August 13

BREAKFAST

Iced Cantaloupe
Oatmeal and Milk
Small Sirloin Steak
Spanish Sauce
Bread Coffee

DINNER

Cream of Tomato Soup
Roast Round of Beef
Brown Gravy
Mashed Potatoes
Sliced Cucumbers
Bread Pudding
Vanilla Sauce
Bread Ice Water

SUPPER

Liver Wurst
Potato Salad
Sliced Tomatoes
Plain Cake
Bread
Iced Tea

Monday, August 14

BREAKFAST

Oatmeal and Milk
Beef Stew
Hot Cakes Sirup
Bread Coffee

DINNER

Cream of Celery Soup
English Beefsteak Pie
Steamed Potatoes
Sliced Cucumbers and Tomatoes
Bread Pudding
Bread Ice Water

SUPPER

Macaroni and Cheese
German Fried Potatoes
Stewed Prunes
Bread Iced Tea

Tuesday, August 15

BREAKFAST

Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Cream
Baked Sausage and Gravy
Buttered Toast
Coffee

DINNER

Yankee Bean Soup
Fricassée of Mutton
Steamed Dumplings
Boiled Potatoes
Bread
Ice Cold Watermelon
Ice Water

SUPPER

Beef Stew, Irish Style
Corn Cake
Apple Jelly
Bread
Iced Tea

Wednesday, August 16

BREAKFAST

Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Milk
Scrambled Brains and Eggs
German Fried Potatoes
Bread Coffee

DINNER

Rice-Tomato Soup
Beef à la Mode
Baked Potatoes
Buttered Carrots
Watermelon Preserves
Bread Ice Water

SUPPER

Roast Beef Hash
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Coffee Cake
Jelly
Iced Tea

Thursday, August 17

BREAKFAST

Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Milk
Hamburger Steak and Gravy
Hashed Brown Potatoes
Coffee Cake
Coffee Milk

DINNER

Rice and Beef Broth
Spare Rib Pot Pie
Boiled Cabbage
Boiled Potatoes
Bread Pudding
Iced Coffee

SUPPER

Chili Con Carne
Au Gratin Potatoes
Plain Muffins
Bread Iced Tea

Friday, August 18

BREAKFAST

Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Milk
Chili Con Carne
Fried Potatoes
Hot Cakes and Sirup
Coffee

DINNER

Cream of Cabbage Soup
Baked "Vera Cruz" Fish
Tomato Sauce
Steamed Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Chocolate Pie
Bread Ice Water

SUPPER

Macaroni and Cheese
German Fried Potatoes
Apple-Tapioca Pudding
Bread Iced Tea

And this organization, we are assured by the veteran quartermaster, "lived on the ration," that is to say, it drew and expended its money value, no more and no less, living strictly within that sum, leaving no indebtedness to carry forward and involving no drawing upon other funds! Wives of some of the officers, with children to clothe and educate, laughingly declare, we are told, that "the men," meaning the troops serving under their husbands, "live better than we can afford to." If stomach-trouble breaks out among the troops, this food expert believes it will be due to the unwholesome eatables the men buy on the streets, and not to the army rations. To quote the article:

"Candor, of course, obliges the writer to point to the fact that the menu just furnished was that of a regular army organization living in barracks, and with some facilities not enjoyed by those in tents. However, the point intended to be made is not affected by that circumstance, since the writer has shown what can be done with the money-value of the ration when administered by an officer with a little business acumen.

"And, as the National Guard receives identically the same ration and enjoys a like privilege with respect to drawing its money-value, purchase of articles in lieu of the ration and free transportation of same to wherever encamped, if they do not live approximately as well as the organization just treated of, the fault should not be charged to the system, but must be traceable to individuals.

"Now, it is not the purpose of the present scribe to write a single line in disparagement of the National Guard, rank or file; indeed it would be highly improper for him to do so. The real truth of the matter appears to him to be that these militiamen have not yet, as one would say of a piece of new machinery, 'got down to their bearings.' Possibly, in the State encampments of National Guardsmen, where, it may be assumed, the officers at least attended with a view of learning something of the art of war, sufficient attention was not paid to this matter of rations and savings, a detail of paramount importance in the art of war, if it be true, as one of the world's greatest fighters once said, that 'an army travels on its stomach.'

"And, after all is said and done, it seems to be in the very nature of things that the regular soldier should fare better than the raw militiaman; indeed the writer feels that he can, with perfect propriety, quote here from that Chevalier Bayard among modern writers, that true American, *sans peur et sans reproche*, if ever a man deserved to be so spoken of, the late Richard Harding Davis, who, in his 'Notes of a War-Correspondent,' wrote:

"'The old soldier knows that it is his duty to keep himself fit, so that he can perform his work, whether his work is scouting for forage or scouting for men, but you will often hear the volunteer captain say: "Now, boys, don't forget we're roughing it; and don't expect to be comfortable." As a rule, the only reason his men are uncomfortable is because he does not know how to make them otherwise; or because he thinks, on a campaign, to endure unnecessary hardship is the mark of a soldier.'

"In an endeavor to get only basic facts for this article, and to determine, so far as his present environment would permit, to what extent, if at all, these young militiamen realize that 'it is their duty to keep themselves fit,' the writer has essayed the rôle of Harun-al-Raschid, that wise guy of the Far East, who used to go slumming so as to get next to what his people were doing, and has taken several nightly strolls through the unsanitary Mexican quarter of El Paso, and there he has found, not scores, but hundreds, of these youngsters, termed by the writers of sob stories 'the very flower of our youth,' seated in uniform in soft-drink joints and engaged in throwing into themselves sloppy messes out of unclean vessels served by slatternly and slovenly Mexican women. Apart from these soft-drink joints, there are maintained in this quarter of the town open-air lunch-stands, where cooked food is exposed for sale unscreened and almost entirely unprotected from flies or from the clouds of dust for which El Paso is famed in song and story.

"To see a detachment of these militiamen leave a soft-drink joint, execute a flank movement, line up in front of one of these 'hot-dog' stands, and nonchalantly attack the unclean delicatessen while inhaling the garlicky and nauseating odors emanating from the oil-stoves or gas-ranges in use, forces one to conclude that, like our country editors, they must have 'patent insides.' And, of course, if their department of the interior should collapse under this weight of offal, and there should some day result an outbreak of stomach trouble, what a field there will then be for a muck-rake story attributing it to the army ration!

"The writer trusts that he has made a contribution, unique in its way, which must appeal to the readers of this paper, and reveal to them just what sort of 'hotel man' their Uncle Sam really is, and to what a prodigal extent he has gone in improving his 'chain of eating-houses.'"

THE "GREAT PROTEIN DELUSION"

THIS IS WHAT Edwin J. and Lilian Brewster call the popular idea that proteins are "tissue-builders," while starches and fats are only "fuels." The body must have proteins, but for another reason; and very little of them will serve. This "delusion" is based on an old theory of Baron Liebig, which he himself, the Brewsters say, abandoned before his death, and which no scientific physiologist has held for the past forty years. According to this theory we must eat bread, vegetables, cereals, and fats to keep warm, while meat, fish, beans, and peas serve to "build muscle." The idea lingers strongly in the public mind and is frequently seen on the printed page. The truth is, these writers tell us in *Table Talk: The National Food Magazine* (Cooperstown, N. Y., October), that all foods, except alcohol, are built into the tissues. So far as they are nutritious at all, they all furnish heat or muscular energy indifferently. Alcohol alone is unique in that it furnishes heat, but will not do muscular work:

"So far, then, as the daily business of living is concerned, it does not make the least difference whether one is eating bread or meat or fish or breakfast food or bean porridge. They all alike get built into the tissues of the body, and they all alike are 'burned' to drive the bodily engine and to keep it warm.

"Moreover, within certain wide limits, the body makes any sort of food out of any other. The starches and sugars change back and forth as easily as one changes bills for coin or coin for bills. Either starch or sugar readily becomes fat. The proteins are always, in part, made into sugar and starch and often into fat. Even water is manufactured in the body out of dry solids.

"There are, however, strict limits to this process of interchange. We can make water out of dry foodstuffs, but we can not make enough to support life, and must take some water *au naturel*. We can not make common salt out of anything else. Without salt, therefore, we die. Neither can we make lime for the bones, nor any of a dozen or twenty other substances on which life and health depend.

"One of these dozen or twenty is 'protein.' The body makes starch, fat, and sugar from proteins, but it does not reverse the process. To be sure, animals have lately been raised from birth to maturity on a protein-free diet; but practically, in the case of human beings, it can't be done.

"So we must have water, lime, common salt, and protein along with other less essential foods.

"But suppose one were to argue that because we can not live without common salt we ought to salt every viand to the limit, and the more salt we eat the better off we are. He would simply be laughed out of court. Everybody knows that salt taken beyond the necessary amount is simply wasted, and does more harm than good. Or suppose one argue that because water is the great tissue-building food and forms three-quarters of the weight of the body, therefore all foodstuffs are valuable in proportion to the water they contain, and that we ought to make sure in providing for our households that we serve them plenty of water!

"And yet when it comes to the proteins, we are guilty of both these absurdities. We think that the more protein we eat, the better; and that we must have meat, no matter what it costs. There are people who want to rate foods entirely on their protein content and ignore everything else. All this because of Liebig's old theory that the human muscle works on proteins, when as a matter of fact it does not do anything of the kind.

"For the truth is, the body will not use proteins beyond about 5 per cent. of the total food. We need to eat about twice this amount as a margin of safety, in order that there may be always a supply on hand. But beyond this 5 per cent. all excess is converted into sugar and never, as protein, reaches the tissues at all.

"What happens, then, is this: When we are very young and are nourished by the fluid that nature provides uninfluenced by Liebig's old error, we hold our own on milk containing 5 per cent. of proteins, and we double our weight in six months on milk containing seven.

"White bread has about 14 per cent. of its energy as proteins. Bread and butter has 8 to 10 per cent., according to who does the spreading. Bread and milk runs somewhat more, potatoes about the same, cookies and most simple puddings rather less.

"In other words, children time out of mind have thriven and grown on a diet in which not far from one-tenth of the energy comes from what was formerly considered to be 'tissue-building foods.' The vast majority of mankind maintain themselves on about this proportion.

"But the well-to-do American, who isn't doing much of any hard work, and who has got his growth, thinks he must have meat three times a day with fish and eggs thrown in. He gets 20 or even 30 per cent. of his food energy as proteins.

"But it doesn't do him the slightest good. No matter how much he eats, the body utilizes only its 5 per cent. The rest, before it reaches the tissues at all, is altered into sugar, and used precisely as if it had never been protein. Chicken with 80 per cent. of its nutrition as proteins actually gives no more protein to the tissues than cookies with 7. In one case 2 per cent. of the nitrogen is thrown away unused, in the other 75.

"The Great Protein Delusion is, then, the idea that anybody in comfortable circumstances and good health ever need bother his head over getting enough protein. If he follows his appetite, and doesn't take up with any cranky ideas on diet, he is sure to get all the protein he needs. In most cases he will get more than enough. The ordinary American dietary, with all the meat and fish left out, just about 'balances.' There is no harm commonly in putting in more protein than this. But there is also no good. The excess, as protein, never reaches the muscles at all."

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GOLD BY THE SHOVELFUL.

A workman in the United States Assay Office in New York shoveling foreign gold coins into the furnace to melt them into gold bars.

MELTING FOREIGN GOLD

WHAT BECOMES OF THE RIVER of gold coin whose current is now setting strongly toward these United States from the Old World is told by a contributor to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, October 14). So far, in the current year alone, gold to the value of $500,000,000, or $5 apiece for every man, woman, and child in the United States, has found its way to our banking-houses or to the Government treasury buildings, and a very large proportion of this, we are told, has been melted down into bars and ingots, to reappear ultimately, in a new dress, as Uncle Sam's coin—eagles, half-eagles, and double-eagles. The fact that such a transformation is possible is a striking illustration of the absolute value of the precious metal, as distinguished from the vicarious value of paper money. A ton of Bank of England notes, no matter how great their value, would lose it all if reduced to paper pulp; whereas a ton of gold is worth the same whether in ingots, stamped as sovereigns, or coined into ten-dollar pieces. Says the paper named above:

"When the great war began the Allied countries found themselves not only inadequately provided with the materials which had heretofore been considered necessary for the conduct of a military campaign, but they were also practically destitute of the hundreds of things that the new methods of warfare since developed have made indispensable. They were short of arms of every description, from the pistol and bayonet to the great siege-guns that were so sensationally disclosed by the Central Powers, together with ammunition for the same. They needed clothing and food in immense quantities, motor-vehicles of every description for the transportation of men and materials, locomotives, aeroplanes, motors, balloon material, barbed wire, and thousands of other articles, and these so quickly that their own resources were able to meet but a fraction of the demand; and naturally they turned to the vast resources of America in their search for assistance.

"It is not alone for materials for the armies that the resources of America have been requisitioned, but supplies of every description have been needed for home consumption, as the diversion of every available manufacturing establishment to the making of munitions and the lack of men to cultivate the fields have resulted in a shortage of almost everything in all the countries engaged in the strife, so that a double demand has been thrown upon the United States that is steadily draining it of material that is actually needed at home.

"In payment for this vast mass of material, gold, largely in the form of the coin of the various purchasing nations, has been flowing into this country in vast amounts for more than a year, and the tide is still on the flood. Not only have these payments come from Europe, but gold has poured across the border from Canada so fast within the past weeks that a recent shipment of $20,000,000 had to be divided between the New York Assay Office and the Philadelphia Mint in order to give employees of the former institution a chance to get caught up with their work.

"While records are not complete to the final dollar's worth of gold imported so far this year, in round numbers the total has been around $500,000,000, and of this amount $294,000,000 has been entered since May 10 either at the New York Assay Office or at the Philadelphia Mint for the account of various banking houses.

"So far it has not been found necessary or expedient to make shipments to the Denver Mint, as was suggested when the unusual quantity of gold began to arrive. The Assay Office in New York was prepared from the middle of July on to receive approximately $3,000,000 a day on the average of the bars and coin exported by Canada and England, though the shipments were not expected to be regular. There have been many scattered receipts of amounts ranging from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, but the bulk of the importation has been divided into shipments of $2,500,000 up to $5,000,000.

"No less important from the banker's point of view than the extraordinary total imported is the prospect that the inflow will continue for an indefinite period. The influence of this gold on the credit facilities in this country can not be estimated.

"Comparisons with the amounts received in previous years is most interesting. The gain in gold reserve since the beginning of 1914 has been nearly two-thirds as large as the entire per capita resources in 1896.

"So great has the amount of foreign coin been that it has been impossible to utilize all of it in its original form, and consequently a very large proportion of this coin has been sent to the mints of the United States to be melted down into bars and ingots, which later can be recoined into United States money, or made use of in these forms for future transactions. Most of this work of melting down the foreign gold has been done at the United States Assay Office in New York. In the accompanying illustration a workman is shown in the act of shoveling gold coin into a melting furnace, and it is startling to see such wealth being handled with an ordinary coal-scoop."

EUGENICS AND BIRTH-CONTROL

BIRTH-CONTROL is sometimes regarded as a measure of eugenics. A writer in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, October) asserts that it has nothing to do with eugenics; some eugenicists approve it, while others violently oppose it. Only two organized bodies appear to have taken a definite attitude on the subject, both of them on religious grounds. One is the Catholic Church; the other the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, popularly known as the Mormon Church. Eugenics, the writer reminds us, is a movement to better the quality of human material; its quantity, whether more or less, is a matter of secondary interest. Of course if it can succeed in lessening births among the unfit and increasing them among the fit, it will be accomplishing its object. We read:

"Antagonism of the Roman Catholic Church toward the 'birth-control' movement is well known. This antagonism is based on theological grounds, but it has frequently been pointed out that the result, whether the Church has the fact in mind or not, will be to give the Church a slowly increasing preponderance in numbers, in any community where the population is made up in part of Catholics and in part of Protestants.

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, popularly known as the Mormon Church, has taken a similarly antagonistic stand on birth-control. Theological objections are raised against it; but in this case what may be called the eugenic aspect, the problem of altering the relative proportions of different classes in a population, is clearly seen and acknowledged.

"In the July issue of *The Relief Society Magazine*, an official publication issued at Salt Lake City, five of the twelve elders who make up the supreme council of the organization state their views on birth-control.

"The eugenic view of the subject is most clearly seen by elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., who points out:

"'I feel only the greatest contempt for those who, because of a little worldly learning or a feeling of their own superiority over others, advocate and endeavor to control the so-called "lower classes" from what they are pleased to call "indiscriminate breeding."

"'The old Colonial stock that one or two centuries ago laid the foundation of our great nation is rapidly being replaced by another people, due to the practise of this erroneous doctrine of "small families." According to statistics gathered by a leading magazine published in New York, a year or two ago, the average number of children to a family among the descendants of the old American stock in the New England States was only two and a fraction, while among the immigrants from European shores who are now coming into our land the average family was composed of more than six.

"'Thus the old stock is surely being replaced by the "lower classes," of a sturdier and more worthy race. Worthier because they have not learned, in these modern times, to disregard the great commandment given to man by our Heavenly Father. It is, indeed, a case of the survival of the fittest, and it is only a matter of time before those who so strongly advocate and practise this pernicious doctrine of "birth-control" and the limiting of the number of children in the family will have legislated themselves and their kind out of this mortal existence.'

"It is proper to point out that birth-control is not, as the public seems to suppose, an integral part of the eugenics propaganda. Many eugenicists advocate it; many others oppose it. In either case, it must be regarded as a fact with which eugenics must deal. If one section of a community limits the number of births, and another section does not, it is easy to calculate how soon the latter section will supplant the former, and there are plenty of object-lessons such as Mr. Smith cites in the old Colonial stock of New England.

"The eugenicist, of course, is more interested in the quality than in the quantity of the population. The quantity is important only in a relative way. In opposition to Mr. Smith and other people without adequate knowledge of biology, the eugenicist holds that there is a difference in the inherent quality of various sections of the population, and that if an inferior section multiplies much more rapidly than a superior section, the result will be very serious from the standpoint of national efficiency and racial progress.

"Precisely such a result has taken place in the United States during the past half-century.

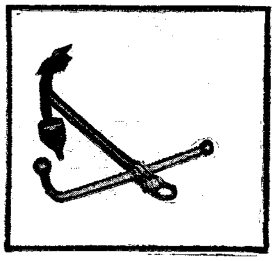
"It is unquestionable that the number of births has been much limited in the economically most efficient sections of the population of the United States, and very little limited in the least efficient sections.

"It is also unquestionable that the spread of the birth-control propaganda in the 'lower classes' is at the present time very rapid. Whether or not one approves of that spread, it is certain that the birth-rate in those classes is likely to fall, thus checking the very serious differential nature of the present birth-rate.

"If, at the same time, eugenics can succeed to some extent in increasing the birth-rate among the socially most valuable sections of the community, then the present demonstrable deterioration of the American stock, as a whole, will gradually become less menacing."

UP-TO-DATE ANCHORS

THE MODERN ANCHOR is an improved implement that has departed materially from the familiar typical form. It has dropt its "shank" altogether; it has ball-and-socket joints, and it is so formed as to fit closely against the ship's side when it is stowed. It is made of a very strong kind of steel. Edwin F. Cone, who contributes a leading article on this subject to *The Iron Age* (New York, October 12), tells us that most of the anchors now made in the United States come from foundries in the neighborhood of Chester, Pa., which make a specialty of these indispensable adjuncts to navigation. The casting of steel for use in anchors is now a business of considerable proportions in itself, owing, Mr. Cone tells us, to the phenomenal increase in the number of all kinds of ships now built in this country. The largest anchor ever built in the United States, and probably in the world, is shown in one of Mr. Cone's illustrations, which we reproduce on the opposite page. It is for one of the new super-dreadnoughts and weighs ten tons. Writes Mr. Cone:


THE OLD-STYLE ANCHOR.

"Previous to the general introduction of this modern type, and when ships were much smaller, the style of anchor generally used is shown in the small illustration at the introduction of this article. It is known as the old-style anchor, in contradistinction to the one now in use, which is generally called the stockless type.

"The older style was usually made of wrought iron, but is now cast of steel, and is sometimes in request even now, especially for small vessels. The Baldt anchor was one of the first of the stockless type brought on the market. Since then several other designs of this type have been invented, so that more than one of the large steel foundries of the Chester district has its own anchor, which it exploits. Some of these are the Admiral, the Dunn, the Bower, etc.

"Some of the special features claimed for the stockless anchor here illustrated, as well as for others of the same general type, are:

"It is impossible to foul this anchor.

"It is built on the ball and socket principle. Most anchors are hinged on a pin. After a time the shank shears off the pin and pulls through the head. In this particular design it is necessary to burst the head asunder to pull this shank through.

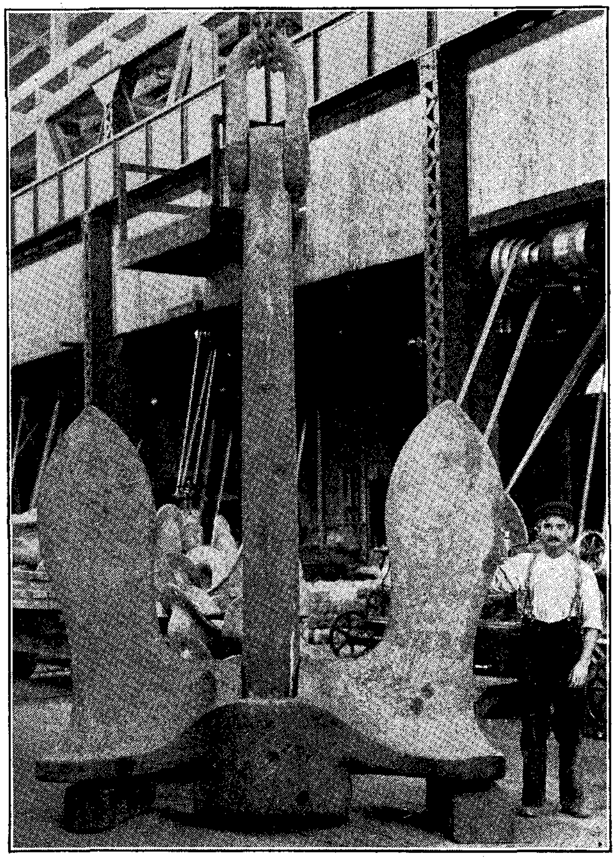
"In the construction the back pin holds the shank in position, but this pin could be dispensed with, for the shank being rectangular would pull up in position and not interfere with the working of the anchors.

"The base of the anchor is especially designed so that it fits in the hawse-pipe of the ship, acting as a stopper. The flukes (or blades) rest against the side of the ship. The anchor does not catch on the base of the hawse-pipe so that when the steamer or sailing vessel is under way the water can wash through the hawse-pipe on deck.

"In general, it is claimed that any anchor, like the old style, with a shank in an upright position when in service, is at a decided disadvantage, because it is essential that the anchor have sufficient cable to allow the shank to lie on the bottom. This is always easily possible with the stockless anchor."

These modern anchors are made of "medium acid open-hearth steel," containing, besides the regulation iron and carbon of which this alloy is supposed to be made, minute quantities of manganese, silicon, sulfur, and phosphorus. The alloy could be further improved, Mr. Cone thinks, by the addition of either vanadium or nickel, but this has not been thought necessary. The manufacture, treatment, and testing of the metal are described in detail, after which Mr. Cone further discusses modern anchor-making as follows:

"A full-size test of all anchors is required by the American Bureau of Shipping and Lloyd's British Register. This involves a special machine. . . . By pneumatic pressure a definite pull is exerted on the shank and flukes of the anchor, the amount being determined by the anchor's weight, as fixt by the tables of the inspection bureau. To test a 1,000-pound anchor, the proof strain demanded in Lloyd's is about 25,000 pounds. The weight on the beam is set at 25,000 pounds, and when, from the pull exerted, the beam lifts, the test is completed. For a 17,800-pound anchor the proof strain required is very close to 200,000 pounds. The proof strain for the large 20,000-pound anchor would be about 225,000 pounds, but so large an anchor has never been tested. They have been made only for the United States Government. Several of these are in use, or ready for use, on the *Pennsylvania*, the *Arizona*, and the *Mississippi*. Usually, an anchor easily stands this test, tho some shanks have broken from defects in the metal due to blow-holes, poor annealing, etc. It will be noticed that in this test the anchor is very much in the position that it is in service.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Iron Age."

THE LARGEST ANCHOR EVER MADE.

It is a Baldt stockless anchor weighing 20,000 pounds. These anchors are now used on the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* and other dreadnoughts. Note how this modern type differs in shape from that of the familiar old-fashioned model on the opposite page.

"Why the United States Government has never adopted this test is not clear. It has been used by the British Government for years. It would seem that it would make assurance doubly sure, if of any value at all, for, as already stated, static and drop tests do not necessarily bring to light all the defects of so important a casting, especially in the case of unsatisfactory heat treatment.

"The fitting up and putting together of these anchors is by no means a small matter. It is not in line with the general routine of a steel foundry's work, and interferes often with the regular work; nor has there even been enough of such work to make it a specialty. It is natural that the foundries of the district referred to should be looked to for such castings. It is these foundries which for so many years have supplied the United States Navy with all its very large and small important steel castings for its battle-ships, cruisers, and dreadnoughts, as well as for very many merchant ships.

"A new problem comes to them now, for the demand for these anchors has many times more than doubled. Driven as they never have been before, with orders of all kinds, the filling of such orders, while a patriotic duty, is, nevertheless, a decided burden.

"It is interesting to speculate as to just what sized anchors will be necessary for the new 850-foot super-dreadnoughts about to be built for our new navy. They will be, of course, considerably larger than the 20,000-pound anchor, now the largest. It is the writer's distinct memory that only a few years ago several 10,500-pound Dunn anchors were shipped from Chester, Pa., to the Pacific Coast for use by the United States ship *Ohio*, then being built at the Union Iron Works. Then those were considered very large."

BUNCHING THE DISH-WASHING

SAVE UP your soiled dishes and wash them only once a day. By so doing you can save something like an hour and a quarter a week. Eleven minutes per day was the actual time saved in a recent experiment. Says Dr. H. Barnard, writing in *Table Talk: The National Food Magazine* (Cooperstown, N. Y., September):

"Piles of dishes waiting to be washed three times a day, year in and year out, throw a damper over the finest ambitions of the housekeeper. . . . If only the drudgery of dish-washing could be disposed of once a day instead of morning, noon, and night, kitchen-work would be in greater demand than it is.

"The careful housekeeper will always resent the suggestion that once a day is often enough to wash dishes. She can not train herself to allow soiled plates and silverware to stack up from one meal to the next, for she has been taught that such actions are the evidence of shiftless, slovenly housekeeping. As a matter of fact, along with many other notions which are fixt in the operation of the home, both time and energy are saved by cutting out two of the three daily dish-washing jobs. Listen to the experience of one housekeeper who actually dared study the homely work of washing dishes. One week she washed her dishes twenty-one times. The next week she washed dishes seven times. During the two weeks she planned her meals so that the same number of dishes would be used on each day. She found that while it took fifty-two minutes a day to wash her dishes three times a day, it took but forty-one minutes a day when she washed them but once.

"Her experience convinced her that time is saved by washing once a day. She took no account of the interruption of other duties caused by the usual practise; she did not estimate the amount of gas or fuel saved by heating water to boiling but once instead of three times, to say nothing of the soap saved.

"True, you tidy housewives will say, she did not count the clutter and untidiness incident to a lot of soiled dishes standing around from morning to night. After all, that is a matter which you must determine for yourselves, but if a mere man may be allowed to make a suggestion in matters which concern the kitchen, it is that you try the plan."

CUTTING TREES WITH DYNAMITE—Instead of the ax and saw to remove the tops of trees that are selected for masts, dynamite is now used in logging operations to shoot off the tops, we read in *The Engineering Record* (New York). As this writer describes the operation:

"After the branches have been removed, a rigger climbs the tree, with a set of irons, to the point where it is necessary to cut off the top. Here the trunk is usually about twelve inches in diameter. The rigger ties a string of dynamite cartridges, fastened end to end like sausages, around the trunk at this point, inserts a blasting cap with about twenty feet of fuse in one of these sticks, lights the end of the fuse, and descends before the explosion takes place. The tree-top jumps into the air with the explosion and the trunk is left ready for attaching the rigging for dragging in and loading the logs."

LETTERS AND ART

CHASE'S AMERICANISM

WHISTLER DISOWNED US and made a joke of the city of Lowell, his birthplace; Abbey accepted a Knighthood, but the New York *Evening Post* finds it pleasant to think of the late William M. Chase, who died on October 25, as "belonging wholly to America." Whether his Americanism is thereby clinched or not, the same paper next notes that Mr. Chase "began as a misfit in an Indianapolis shoe-store." The greater fact is that he found the shoes that fitted him best, even refusing a Munich professorship to come home and teach art. "I was young," he has said; "American art was young; I had faith in it." Indeed, it is told to his honor that "he was one who believed that the future of art lies quite as much in America as in Europe." Consequently, *The Evening Post* asserts, "it was quite proper that the artist among whose best portraits were those of Hayes, Evarts, Angell, Choate, Seth Low, and Peter Cooper, should have had a gallery to himself at the Panama-Pacific Exposition." A writer in the New York *Tribune*—doubtless Mr. Royal Cortissoz—regards him "one of the most useful painters we ever had," for when he returned from Europe in the seventies he brought with him "that frenzy for the sheer delight of painting which counts for more than anything else in the making of a true painter." For—

WILLIAM M. CHASE.

"Every one who cares for the integrity of American art should do honor to his memory," declares a critic who describes his "frenzy for the sheer delight of painting."

"He was in love with his craft, intent upon extorting 'quality' from pure pigment, absorbed in 'values,' in the nuances of technique. And he was so clever that he could do almost anything. He tried to do it, to paint with the flashing brilliance of Fortuny, with the soldier mastery of Alfred Stevens, experimenting always and nearly always making the experiment worth while.

"Almost more important than the success which he won for himself in any of these ventures was the impetus he gave through them to the new movement in American art. If among the pupils at the Art Students' League or among their elders in the Society of American Artists there stirred a fresh enthusiasm for good drawing, good brush-work, good color, it was in generous measure Chase's doing. As a painter and as a teacher he was all for sound workmanship, and one has only to glance over the dry bones that continued to lie about in that transitional period to realize the high value of his services. It is for what he did then and for his loyalty ever thereafter to honest technique that every one who cares for the integrity of American art should do honor to his memory."

His variousness has made him a hard painter to "place." And the art writer of the New York *Times* notices that the obituary articles avoid the effort. Posterity will have to attend to that matter, says this critic, giving some of the data upon which it will be necessary to work:

"He was not a colorist or an impressionist, tho he had an open mind for all that any school or commendable cult could teach. He was not primarily a landscapist. Probably he would not commonly be ranked to-day as a painter of American landscapes with Inness or Wyant, perhaps not with a few others. But among his many and delightful paintings of hills and woods and outdoor light and atmosphere there are some that will assuredly be more highly appreciated in the years to come than they have been even by those amateurs who have best understood the art of Chase.

"He was not a portrait-painter, in the sense that he devoted the larger part of his time to that profitable branch. It is not necessary to say that other American portrait-painters have been more highly extolled, but among the pictures he made of distinguished Americans and others there are specimens of the art of portraiture that will be cherished as long as the art survives. . . . . . .

"The play of light on the scales of a fish inspired him to as notable work as the grandeur of a sunlit mountain. He felt the charm of a copper pot as acutely as the appeal to the artistic mind of a storm in a woodland. But his still-life pictures, like his admired domestic pictures, reflected only sides of the broad talent of this famous American painter, famous in his lifetime, to be accounted, as many of us firmly believe, among the greatest of our artists in the future. His skill for painting was equaled by his liking for labor; he never idled, and it was commonly said that he worked too hard. He did not outlive his usefulness. He never reached senility. It is not to be doubted that it was his will to die before his skill had left him, while the memory of his latest pictures was still fresh."

Mr. Chase had received many honors from art societies and other sources. The Uffizi Gallery in Florence has his own self-portrait in its famous collection of such works. He was a well-known raconteur, and many quotable stories are in circulation of his intimacy with Whistler, during which they painted each other's portraits. *The Evening Post* rescues this anecdote from the period:

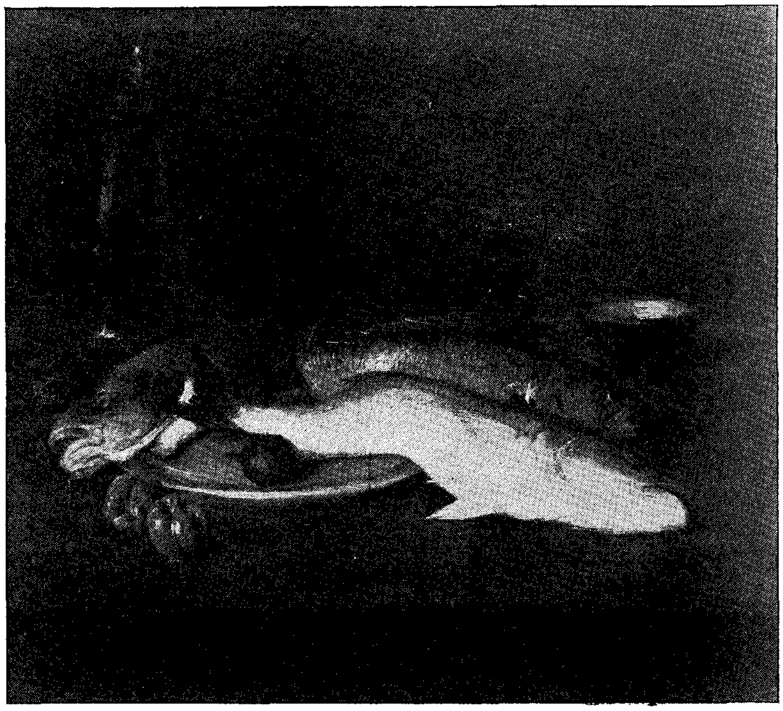
> "One day the artist was attracted by a magnificent-looking cod on the slab of a Kensington fishmonger's shop. He succeeded in hiring it for a couple of hours and set about painting it. When the two hours were up and the fishmonger's boy came to claim the cod, the painting was not finished. The boy departed and presently the fishmonger himself appeared. He seemed struck by Chase's work, and agreed to leave the cod, altho that involved the risk of not selling it that day.
>
> "The Corcoran Gallery, at Washington, purchased the picture for $2,000, and when Chase returned to London he called on his friend the fishmonger and begged him to accept some of the money in payment for his kindness. But this the worthy fishmonger refused to do. He congratulated Mr. Chase, and said: 'It were a good portrait, to be sure; but wasn't it a fine cod?'"

Few careers, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "have better illustrated the open door that American life gives to youth of energy, industry, and persistence. In the best and highest sense of the term William M. Chase was a self-made man." The Philadelphia *Ledger* asserts that "the dead master had small opinion of the hectic and affected strutters on the stage of art, who cover up poor design and blotched color with the suggestion of literary and philosophical ideas; he was interested neither in the subject nor in the work itself, and his contempt for the output of modernist personalities remained to his dying day, to the credit of his mind and his mastery of his art." But Mr. Chase was not a humdrum personality:

> "If his debonair attitude toward life enabled Whistler to break their friendship with a phrase—as was James McNeil's offensive habit—there was no question that both men derived from the same influences, and they sat at the feet of the same creator, Velasquez, whom Chase followed, however, without the pose that led Whistler into extravagances. And it was this essential honesty and clear-headedness that made the art of Chase hold its own whatever were the fashions of the hour, many of which he introduced, however; and the directness of his canvases sacrificed nothing to an infantile and pretended simplicity, but was mature and knowing, whether it was in line or in color. All this made him a splendid rallying-point in the fifty years that he was a creative personality in America, whether he was home or abroad; for, despite his boulevard attire and air, he was American to the core and knew his time and influenced it as few other artist-teachers in a period that was the most formative and most pregnant half-century that the country had ever known."

Turning back the clock, the Indianapolis *News* produces this bit of local history:

> "As a boy he studied in this city with B. F. Hayes, one of the pioneers in Indiana art, and was so precocious that he soon painted better than his master. It is related that his father, a retail shoe-dealer, retained him in his store until he had 'wasted enough wrapping paper' with his drawings, and the father was persuaded by the boy's longings and the teacher's enthusiasm to further his art career. One of his earliest portraits was that of his father, a seated figure reading a newspaper, which was shown in the window of the Chase store in Pennsylvania Street. Even then his still-life studies attracted attention, it was recalled by William Forsyth in his recent articles on art in Indiana, and he no doubt numbered State fair premiums as his earliest honors. The Chase family soon went to St. Louis, where the boy continued his studies. Later he went to New York, entering the National Academy of Design, and then he spent several years in Munich, Germany, studying at Munich Royal Academy and laying the foundation of his reputation."



From the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

STILL LIFE.

When Mr. Chase began painting still life he rented a cod at a fishmonger's in London, and the result brought him $2,000.

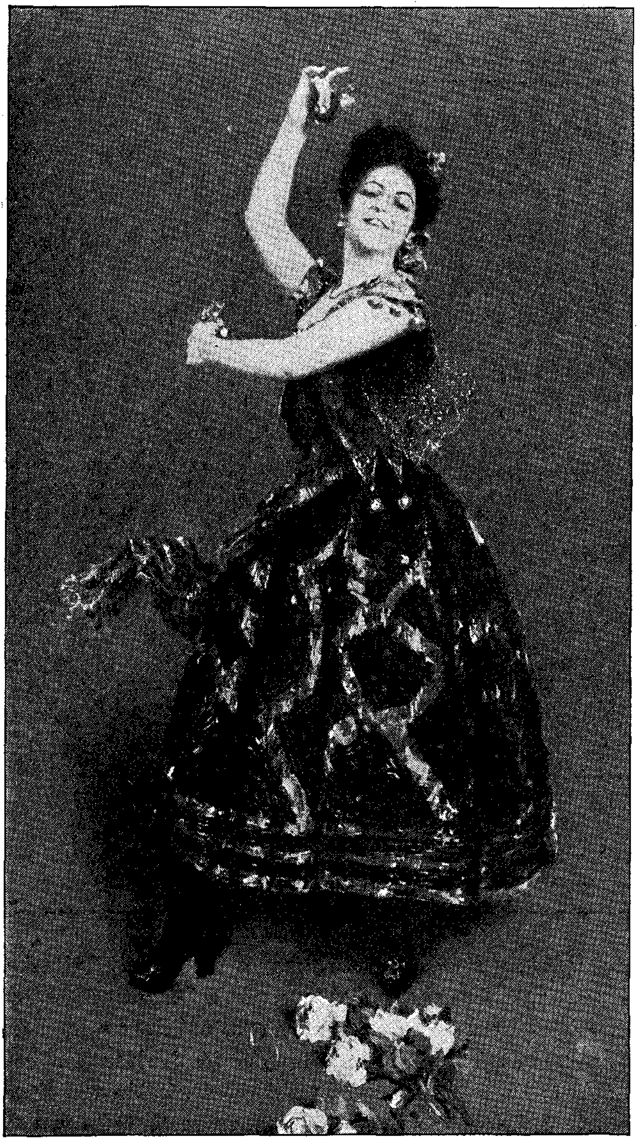
A WAR-LOSS TO LITERARY IRELAND

THE "MOST BRILLIANT IRISHMAN of his generation," Prof. T. M. Kettle, is numbered among the losses on the Allied front. He was younger than W. B. Yeats and "A. E.," and his death is looked upon as a calamity to Irish literature. His temper was paradoxical enough to satisfy, probably, even Mr. Chesterton. "To be in his company," says Robert Lynd, in the London *Daily News*, "was to be in the company of the most melancholy man of his years in Ireland, and the wittiest." Nature made him a pessimist, this writer points out, and he found "a kind of intellectual mirror in Anatole France"; but it was his misfortune or his Irish nature not to be able to "achieve consolation, like Anatole France, through wit and Rabelaisianism." The reason was that he was "too tragical hearted." His conversation, we are told, was at times "like a comment on doom—scornful, cheerful, challenging, paradoxical, emotion turned back from the abyss with an epigram." He was the author of several books, including "The Day's Burden" and "The Open Secret," was a professor of national economics in the National University of Ireland, and also a Nationalist member of Parliament. Mr. Lynd writes of him:

> "Those who know nothing of Ireland will regard it as a paradox that the first public act of Tom Kettle's life was to organize a body of students to capture the Royal University organ in Dublin, and so prevent 'God Save the King' from being played at the conferring of degrees, while his last act has been to die for the liberties of Europe in the uniform of the British Army. But to Kettle himself there was no contradiction in this. 'God Save the King' has been sung in Ireland for a century, not as a song of freedom, but as a hymn of hate against liberty. Kettle saw in the German outrage on Belgium simply a new geographication of the curse of Cromwell. I remember the mood in which he came back from Belgium, where the outbreak of war had caught him engaged in buying rifles for the National Volunteers. He was horrified by the spectacle of a bully let loose on a little nation. He was horrified, too, by the philosophic lie at the back of all this greed of territory and power. He was horrified at seeing the Europe he loved going down into brawling and bloody ruin. Not least—and no one can understand

contemporary Ireland who does not realize this—was he horrified by the thought that, if Germany won, Belgium would become like what he had mourned in Ireland, a nation in chains."

It was in such a mood, we are told, that he offered his services to the War Office. "He believed that in fighting for the soul of Europe he was fighting for the soul of Ireland," and he possest a vigorous hatred of "any nationalism which had not internationalism for its complement."



From the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

CARMENCITA.

Like Sargent, whose portrait of this subject hangs in the Luxembourg, Chase painted the famous Spanish dancer in the heyday of her fame. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

"In his most characteristic book, 'The Day's Burden'—the very title of the book seems like a piece of autobiography—he expresst his longing for an Irish Goethe who would teach Ireland 'that, while a strong people has its own self for center, it has the universe for circumference.' He believed in Nationalism because 'in gaining her own soul, Ireland will gain the whole world.' The last time I saw him—it was in Dublin last July—he was philosophizing after his manner on the 'colored rags' for which men lay the world waste. He was a Nationalist, not through love of a flag, but through love of freedom. He would have pulled down all barriers against human sympathies. He despised jingoism and narrowness on all sides. One remembers his contemptuous summary of Mr. Kipling's Ulster poem as:

A bucketful of Boyne
To put the sunrise out.

"His attitude with regard to the Dublin insurrection in Easter week was typical of the conflict of his sympathies, as of the sympathies of many Irish soldiers during the last few months. He was furious with the insurrection: he fought in the streets of Dublin to suppress it. But he was equally furious with the manner of its suppression and the execution of the leaders of the revolt. Events seemed to have overwhelmed him with despair. The murder of Sheehy Skeffington, whose brother-in-law he was, had especially sunk into his soul like some monstrous and incredible cruelty. He had often differed from Skeffington, who always marched straight for one goal, while he himself, being less of a man of action by temperament, meditated upon goals rather than marched to them; but he loved him for the uncompromising and radically gentle idealist he was. He seemed, as he talked, like the spirit of pity incarnate—some shadow born out of the imagination of Turgenef or Thomas Hardy. He spoke at one moment with indignation and mockery of those whom he had fought as enemies, and the next with a curious, envious reverence of men who had died with so unflinching a heroism. He was bitter that they had murdered his dream of an Ireland peopled not only by good Irishmen, but by good Europeans; but of one of the insurgent leaders, whom we both knew and loved, he said, 'I would gladly have given my life for him.'"

Some day, so this writer imagines, a great artist will arise who will be able to portray the passions and sufferings of Ireland in the year 1916—

"If he does he will find in Kettle a representative figure—an exaggeratedly representative figure—of much of the suffering of the time. And how attractive and wayward and crusading a figure, too! Wit, metaphysician, economist, politician, professor, Bohemian, he was; indeed, as he called Anatole France, a soldier of 'the lost cause of intellect.' It was to the standard of the intellect in a gloomy world that he always gaily rallied. His darting phrases made straight for the heart of unintelligence—sometimes, also, no doubt, for the heart of intelligence. When he sat in Parliament, he summed up the frailty of Mr. Balfour in yielding to the tariff reformers in the phrase—'They have nailed their leader to the mast.' And his conversation was a procession of such things uttered from a large melancholy mouth with no more than the flutter of a smile. And now he is dead, a soldier in the lost cause of the intellect in national and international affairs. Perhaps, as a result of his death his ideas will begin to live—the root ideas, I mean, apart from their accidental application—his ideas, especially, of a new Ireland in a new Europe, of peace and humanity and honor.

"But meanwhile consider the tragedy of it all. Sheehy Skeffington is shot by British soldiers at the command of a mad officer in April: Tom Kettle dies at the hands of German soldiers five months later. There you have more than a personal tragedy. You have a last symbolical act in the age-long tragedy of Ireland."

THE SHRINKAGE OF OXFORD—Apart from the Rhodes scholars from the United States, there will be fewer than fifty freshmen at Oxford this year. Of the forty or so candidates for the September examinations, only twenty-six passed the tests. The Manchester *Guardian* gives this picture of the old university in its war-time aspect:

"All the colleges are, without exception, under some form of military occupation. Some colleges are full of cadets, others (and the majority) of aviators; one college is accommodating convalescent soldiers, another hospital nurses; another, again, is also providing married quarters for officers—so much has the unusual become usual. The freshmen will include seven Servian refugee students, who will be going into residence at Balliol, New, Magdalen, Christ Church, Merton, St. John's, and Jesus colleges respectively. The remainder of the Servian boys at Oxford (reduced to forty) are moving from Wycliff Hall to a smaller house; eight of these will be registered as Forestry students at the University, the rest having been placed at different Oxford schools, including St. Edward's School, Magdalen College School, and the High and Day Technical Schools.

"Barnett House (which includes among recent associates the Vice-Chancellors of Leeds and Sheffield universities, the Warden of New College, Lord Cozens-Hardy, Sir Arthur Haworth, Mr. Hartley Withers, and Mr. A. E. Zimmern) has arranged an extensive and interesting program of conferences on after-war problems and urgent public questions. . . . A special feature of the program will be a series of lectures on the work of local authorities, intended primarily for students of the social training course."

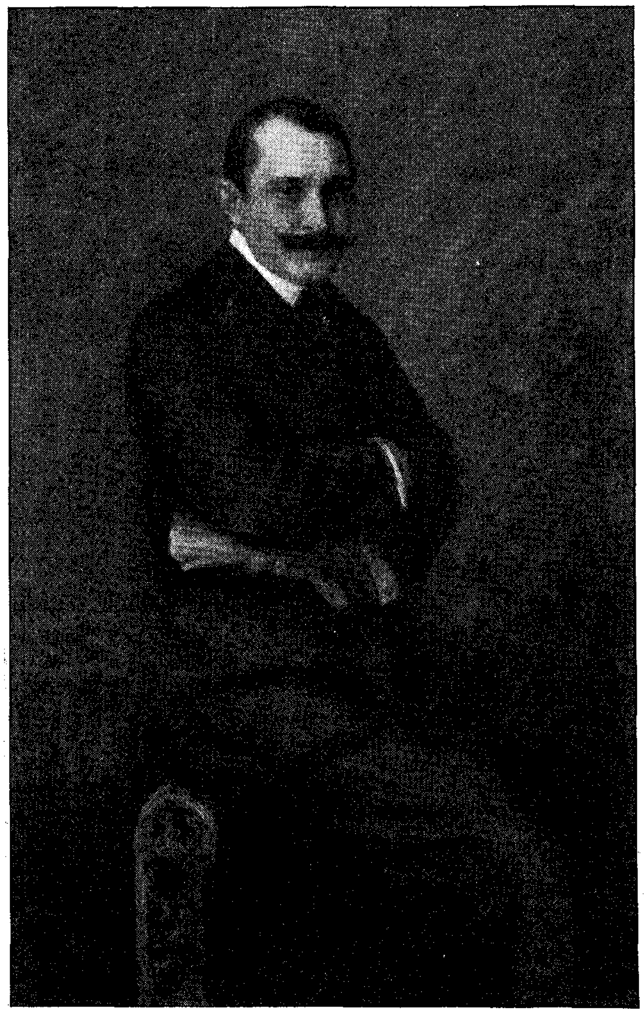
OBJECTING TO THE NEGRO DIALECT

HIGH-SCHOOL MUSIC-TEACHERS of New York are reported to have exprest their disapproval of the "negro dialect in songs published in public-school text-books." Dr. Frank Rix is credited with saying the children should be taught a "pure English, not a dialect." But to this comes a vigorous protest from the South, where the Atlanta *Constitution* declares that if you "expurgate from our American song-books our good old Southern melodies, you rob them of their best, real, warm-blooded sentimentality." The Asheville *Times* also enters its voice of disapproval, saying that "such a change would be a loss to the literature of music in the world, and especially in the South." The director of music in the Asheville schools points out that "there are thousands of folk-songs and dialect songs that will have to be thrown away if they are to be pruned of the words that have helped to preserve their melodies throughout the centuries." *The Constitution* knows good English when it sees it, and also a good folk-song. It declares:

> "True, our Southern melodies may not be grammatically perfect as to English!—but they know 'no North, no South, no East, no West' in their popularity. They are sung by the girls and boys in the schoolhouses out in Oregon; sung round the camp-fire out in the heart of the Rockies; by the timber folk of New England; by prima donnas in the metropolis—and everywhere enjoyed with the same true, downright American spirit.
>
> "'Go to Sleep, My Little Pickaninny,' has lulled as many little babes of the Great Lakes States into the Land of Nod, comparatively, as in the Cotton Belt. It is known and sung and loved everywhere on the continent. Some consider 'Yankee Doodle'—because of the wording of it—sectional: 'Dixie' is universal. Yet those precise New York teacher-folk propose, in 'Dixie,' to 'change the words "de" and "nebber" to "the" and "never!"'
>
> "Good English? Who ever claimed those good old Southern songs—or any of the old favorites, for that matter—are pure English? Of course they're not. They wouldn't be characteristic; they wouldn't be half so sweet, half so popular, if they were.
>
> "Neither is 'Annie Laurie' good English; nor 'Bonnie Doon,' nor 'Hi'lan' Mary.' Yet we like them, not for their rhetoric, but for their sentiment, their melody, and themselves.
>
> "Let the school children of the land vote on what selections should remain uninterfered with in their song-books, and it is safe to say that the 'negro-dialect' songs would be among the very last to go.
>
> "At the Fulton County High School commencement exercises in Taft Hall last June the sweetest and most liberally applauded number on the whole program was Frank Stanton's 'Mighty Lak a Rose,' sung by one of the young girl graduates. The audience—seven-eighths of it school children—compelled her to 'sing it over again.'
>
> "No, the youngsters get enough grammar, English, correct-composition drill during class periods. Let them get 'back to earth' betimes and indulge in a bit of real sentiment, real Americanism, when it comes time to sing.
>
> "And don't censor the plantation melodies from the song-books; for when you do you spoil them."

The negro, of course, is absolved from any further responsibility for these songs than the furnishing of the dialect by which they are exprest. Curiously the negro, aside from Paul Laurence Dunbar, has written none of them. So far as ragtime is concerned, Mr. David Mannes asserts in the New York *Evening Post* that "the negro is most sorrowful that he is thought the producer of vulgar ragtime." Mr. Mannes adds:

> "To my knowledge no negro has ever written to his music words to which any one could take exception. Where vulgarity occurs in songs attributed to colored men, it is invariably some white man who has superimposed it. Furthermore, you must acknowledge the negro's sense of poetry.
>
> "To be sure, he is not now developed, but I would set no limit to his future growth. Recognizing his human qualities, who would deny him divine right? If you deny these human qualities, then, of course, you deny the divine attributes. I combat most earnestly the theory that the negro's capacity for development is limited.
>
> "Not having had the opportunity to develop a musical art-tradition of their own, our colored citizens must become acquainted with ours. There the difficulty lies because they must retain their natural genius and make their own music. Having no framework of their own upon which to build, their faith must rest on Bach and Beethoven and Brahms."



PORTRAIT OF CLYDE FITCH.

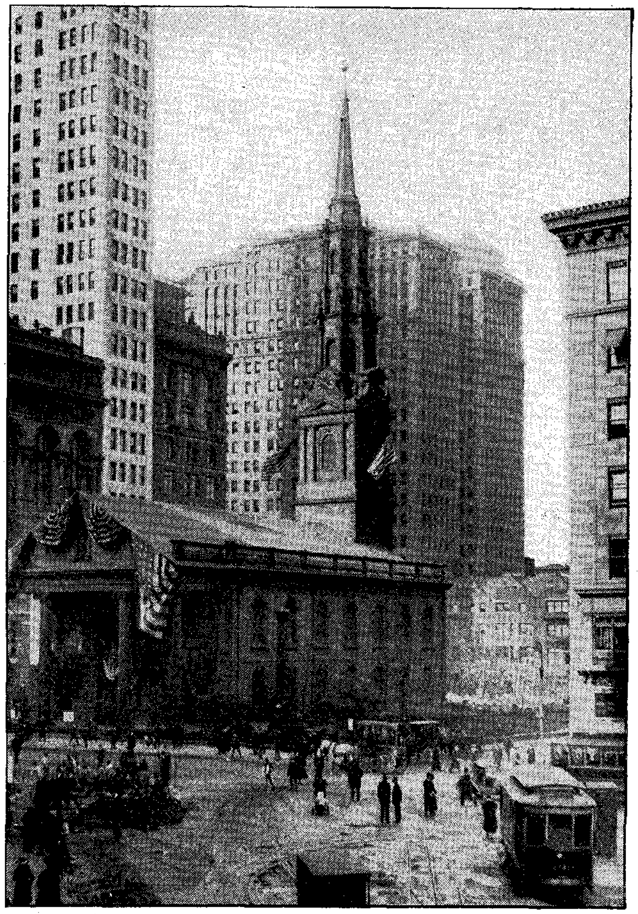
The late American dramatist, here represented by Chase, was closely associated with the painter's family.

Mr. Mannes, among his other activities, teaches in the Music School Settlement for Colored People in Harlem. He speaks from his own knowledge, then, when he says of the negro's abilities in musical performance:

> "As the negro lends his own inflection to any tongue he learns, so his touch on the piano differs from the white man's. Here, too, his natural potentialities must expand. Negroes either pick on instruments or play on instruments of percussion; to my knowledge they have never turned to bowed instruments. So it is that the difficulty for the negro in playing on the violin lies in the bow. In their management of it they may approach the fine and natural legato of their own voices. . . . . . .
>
> "Their musical inspiration as a rule has as its initial force an intense spiritual feeling so common in the black race, literate and illiterate. True preparedness means the stimulating of the poetical, musical, and dramatic qualities of the child of to-day so that the man and the woman of to-morrow shall resist the onslaughts of material aggression. . . . . .
>
> "As Theodore Thomas once said, familiar music is popular music. My whole idea, therefore, is to make Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, and César Franck familiar and popular with the colored people and raise them, through these masters, to the plane of intelligent appreciation of, and participation in, the best traditions which we have."

EVERYBODY'S CHURCH

ST. PAUL'S IN BROADWAY may be an Episcopal chapel at hours of worship, but at all hours it is everybody's fine old church, so says a writer in the New York *Sun*, moved by the fact that now it is celebrating its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and remembering that "Washington was in St. Paul's to give thanks after he was sworn in as President on the balcony of Federal Hall." New York, particularly its lay press, has been taking St. Paul's to its heart, and cherishing it as something that is really old in a city where everything seems to be so new. "Even the youngest generations of New-Yorkers have a warm spot in their hearts for old St. Paul's," says the New York *Tribune*. "It has a friendly look, the yard is spacious, the square offers a restful spot to an eye wearied by cañons and clatter." Then it goes on:



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ST. PAUL'S TO-DAY.

Overhung by sky-scrapers, yet always "regarded with reverence" by the passer-by "wearied by cañons and clatter."

> "There are few enough ancient spots left to the city; and we have a notion that just because they are so exceptional, always contrasting vividly with their modern surroundings, their value is heightened. How else is it that with a perpetually new and changing face we never lose the look of an old and much experienced city? Judged by its buildings, New York should look like the rawest ten-year-old. Yet, however you approach and wherever you go, the Island of Manhattan maintains its age. It is hard to visualize President Washington entering St. Paul's Chapel for the first religious service of the new United States of America. Yet one look down Broadway makes you sure that at least that many years must lie behind such a mountain.
>
> "That is the spirit of New York, perhaps, as opposed to its ever-changing body. A vague and mighty entity, it would be poorer, it would lack an essential part of its character, were it not for such an altar and milestone as old St. Paul's."

The church with its back turned on Broadway is regarded with reverence, declares *The Sun:*

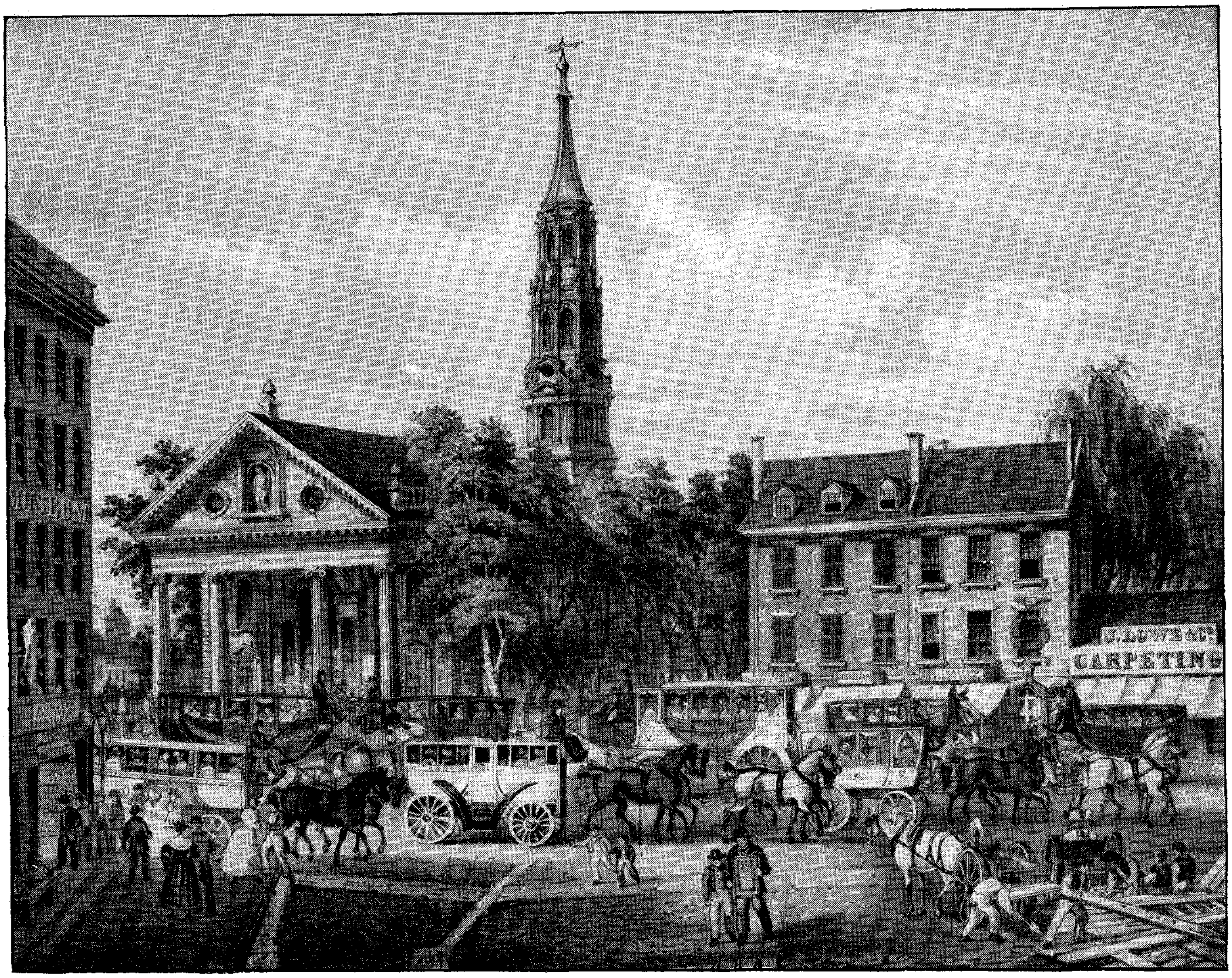
> "It has eyes in this back and looks with them upon the busiest angle in all the length of the street; looks calmly if not pityingly upon a flood that ever flows and ebbs. The flood does not come in the gates, tho they are open all day. Only the reverent enter, somewhat on tiptoe. The clerk who is studying French discards his cigaret before he marches through the graveyard to decipher the inscription on the tombstone of the Sieur de Rochefontaine. The stenographer, lunch in pocket, leaves her gum to be trodden beneath the foot of the heedless infidel of the street before she walks to her favorite bench and, consuming her sandwich, wonders why there were so many Dorcases and Deborahs in the ancient days and none named Gladys or Gwendolyn. The churchyard is the greenest place in her life, for the grass there, tho sparse, is green and there are no weeds in it. Indeed, from where would a weed-seed blow? She knows the monument to Macneven, for it is near the gate, and she has read the inscription over the dust of the fine young soldier who died at Quebec when St. Paul's was young. It means more to her than the tomb of Cooke, the actor, rehabilitated in turn by two Keans, a Sothern, and a Booth."

MOSLEM DIVORCE

MOSLEM WRITERS and their supporters in this country frequently emphasize the superior status of the women of Islam in comparison with their Western sisters. Some recent divorce-court proceedings bring to light the fact at least that when a dissolution of the marriage relation is desired in Moslem lands the husband is the only one possessing the right of divorce. The woman's only recourse appears to be to change her religion, by which means she automatically disposes of her husband. The High Court of Allahabad has lately decided that in no circumstance has a woman the right to annul a marriage by her own act or by seeking judicial intervention. The particulars relating to the case are succinctly stated in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), from which we cull the following:

> "An interesting question of law has been decided by Sir George Knox (of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad) as to whether a Mohammedan wife can divorce her husband. One Mussammat (Mrs.) Bashiran brought a suit in the Munsiff's (Lowest Civil) Court at Muttra to cancel the relation of husband and wife between the parties. The husband contended that under Mohammedan law a wife can not divorce her husband, while the wife held she can do so on the authority of decisions given by Algerian Courts. The Munsiff found that the plaintiff was entitled to no relief. On appeal the Subordinate Judge, following the dicta of Professor Wilson, held that neither cruelty nor conjugal infidelity on the husband's part, nor neglect nor inability to afford proper maintenance to his wife, would entitle her to claim a divorce. His Lordship followed the decisions of a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court and the *Sadar Dewani Adalat* (Highest Civil Court) of Calcutta, and held that divorce was the sole act of the husband, and to exercise such action was wholly a matter within the husband's own discretion. It was not demandable by the wife as a right under the Mohammedan law. The appeal was dismissed."

But it appears that, as the law stands to-day, the wife of a Moslem can secure divorce by becoming a convert to Christianity or some other faith. *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) tells of a ruling issued a short time ago by one of the Appellate Tribunals in India laying down that "by apostasy from Moham-



ST. PAUL'S IN ITS EARLY DAYS. FROM AN OLD PRINT, 1831.

The ever-changing body of New York "would lack an essential part of its character were it not for such an altar and milestone as old St. Paul's."

medanism on the part of a wife her marriage is dissolved." The musings of the writer on the subject are worthy of reproduction:

> "This ruling would seem to empower a discontented Moslem wife to embrace Christianity or some other creed or *profess* apostasy from her own religion, and thereby in effect divorce her husband. Having thus brought about the dissolution of her own marriage, she is, of course, free to reenter the Islamic fold—if she ever left it at heart—and remarry a Mohammedan of her choice. It does not add to the happiness of this ruling that it was founded by a Hindu judge upon the strict letter of Koranic law. Possibly a Mohammedan Judge would have taken a different view. He might have pointed out, for instance, that in Mohammedan law apostasy is a capital offense, so that the marriage of a pervert from Islam was effectively dissolved, not so much by his or her apostasy as by the execution which promptly followed it. When apostasy ceased to be a crime punishable by death it probably ceased, or ought to have ceased, to be a cause or pretext for the dissolution of the apostate's marriage."

The wife of a Moslem can obtain a *fatwa* (injunction) from the *Qazi* (Moslem ecclesiastical judge) authorizing her to remarry in case her husband has decamped and has not been heard of for seven years. In a case decided some time ago it was established that a second marriage contracted under such a circumstance does not become annulled if the first husband suddenly puts in an appearance, even if the *Qazi* declares she is the wife of the first husband.

It is well known that a Mussulman can divorce his wife at will, without recourse to law, and without obtaining the consent of his spouse. Recent litigation has established the fact that a Mussulman can exercise these rights even if he is married to a Caucasian who professes Christianity instead of Islam, and even if the marriage had taken place at a Registrar's office. An important case of this nature has just been decided in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in London. The following extract from the judgment, delivered by the Honorable Justice Sir Henry Bargrave-Deane, as reproduced in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* may be cited to show the status of a European woman married to a Moslem:

> "This is a peculiar case, and I do not think I have ever heard or read of one like it before. This gentleman (Mr. Anwaruddin, Ph.D., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law) came over to this country (England) for the purpose of being called to the Bar, and he succeeded in passing his examinations and has been called to the English Bar . . . he married a young Englishwoman at a Registrar's office. . . . He says that he told his wife at the time he was intending to go back to practise in his own country, Madras, in India . . . subsequently he went back to his own country and she refused to go with him. He thereupon filed a petition in the Indian Court asking for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, and a decree was pronounced by the Court out there. . . . . .
>
> "Having obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, which she disobeyed, he had before him only one remedy apparently, as far as I can see, and that is by doing that which he did, namely, drawing out a document . . . which is called *Malaknama*, which is practically the old Mosaic writing of divorcement. . . . that, according to the affidavits by Mohammedan law, is good divorce. Now if that is so, there is no marriage left for me to deal with. He has already divorced his wife, and the marriage is gone, and therefore it is no use for him to file a petition in this court to dissolve a marriage which has already been dissolved by law."

A Moslem who fancies himself to be the "Second Successor of the Prophet Messiah" writes in *The Review of Religions* (Quadian, the Punjab), that while "Christianity is silent about the rights of women," Islam pays adequate attention to them. He says of the treatment to be accorded to erring wives:

> "The Holy Prophet . . . both by precept and example, greatly emphasizes the care and respect of female rights. He said: 'The best of you is one who accords the best treatment to his wife.' He is also represented as saying, 'O ye people, accept my advice with regard to women. Deal with them kindly. You have no right to treat your wives otherwise than well, except when they are guilty of open vice. If they act undesirably, part company with them for some time. Failing that, inflict some corporal punishment not seriously hurtful to the body.'"

WHY THE ARMENIANS WERE KILLED

THE ARMENIAN, it appears, has only himself to blame for all his woes. If he would stay conquered and have no national aspirations and contribute his intelligence to the furtherance of Turkish wealth and comfort, the Turk would not massacre him or send him into exile. The massacres began almost as soon as the war started, and it has taken two years for an explanation to be forthcoming. The position of the Turkish Government has never been fully understood, says the Turkish Foreign Minister, Halil Bey, in an interview with the Associated Press representative, which comes from Vienna by way of Berlin and London. "The Young Turks have always looked upon the Armenians as a valuable asset of the Turkish Empire," says Halil Bey. "The fact is, we needed them," he acknowledges, and for these reasons:

> "The country's commerce was largely in their hands, and as farmers the Armenians have a great value. We did not look upon them as valuable chattels, however. We were willing to give them an equal share in the Government, which we did, as is shown by the fact that before the outbreak of the war we had a large number of Armenians in the Chamber of Deputies and also several Senators and a Minister. Nearly all the Vice-Ministers were Armenians, because we recognized the ability of the Armenians and were ready to give them their political rights in the tenancy of a proportionate number of public offices.
>
> "After the revolution all went well for a time, and the Young Turks hoped they had finally found a solution to the problem which had vexed the old régime in Turkey for many years and had retarded the progress of the country. The Balkan War, however, caused the Armenians again to take up their separatist ideals. Committees formed an organization with the intention of securing for the Armenians an autonomous Government."

The Turkish Minister would be "the last man to deny a people self-government," but the case of the Armenians, he thinks, was not one for autonomy:

> "The Armenians spread throughout Asia Minor and southern Russia are merely a majority in the districts usually designated as Armenian. Armenian autonomy, therefore, would lead to the loss of the independence of the other Ottoman races. Under these conditions even the Young Turks were opposed to the Armenian plan, but in justice they wanted to give the Armenians a fuller share in the Government, which was done, and even our worst traducers can not deny that.
>
> "When the war broke out we knew exactly what the Armenians were doing. More bombs, rifles, ammunition, and money had been brought into the country, and their organization was made even more perfect. I was then President of the Chamber of Deputies and was very fond of the Armenian members, as I had always been a friend of that race. So I called the Armenian representatives together and asked what they intended doing. At the end of the conversation I told them I could sympathize with their ideals and had always done so as long as they were not entirely separatist.
>
> "'Gentlemen,' I said, 'I fully understand your position and hope that you understand ours. We have engaged in a war in which we may go down. That will be your opportunity to make arrangements with the Entente, but bear in mind that the Ottoman Government will apply the most severe measures if you act against the Turks before you know we are conquered. Make your plans so that you can meet the Entente Powers with clean hands, which you can do by supporting us so far and no further than the law demands. I think the Entente statesmen will see the correctness of such conduct and will recognize your claim to autonomy. You can then take up the work where we left off and to which I wish you every success, but bear in mind that we are not gone yet, and that the slightest false move on your part will bring trouble to all Armenians. Sit quiet and let us try this issue. When you are sure we have lost, go over to the Entente and get from them all you can.'"

Halil Bey represents the Ottoman Government as one on this point, "realizing that this opportunity for the Armenians might come"; but despite this "the Armenians rose when the Russians invaded Asia Minor, and the Turkish Government took the measure which had been outlined to the Armenian leaders beforehand." The Armenian organization, it is declared, made it impossible to confine the steps taken against them to a single locality in rebellion, "because the organization was so perfect that only a sweeping measure at the first hint of an uprising could meet the situation." Halil Bey continues:

> "I will say that the loss to the Ottoman Empire through the deportation of the Armenians has been immense. The Armenian is able and industrious, and, therefore, valuable in the economic scheme; but what could be done? We were at war and obliged, therefore, to employ every means to make secure our own position, which was betrayed so basely through our confidence."

THE MINISTER'S "UNDIVIDED HEART"

ONCE MORE, "in the experience and the observations of two prominent ministers," says *The Lutheran Church Work and Observer* (Harrisburg), there has been presented "the lesson of the necessity for the undivided heart in the work of the ministry." Like other men, insists the Lutheran editor, the minister "can only do one thing and do it well. However great the temptation, however exceptional the opportunity, he must refrain from collecting wealth which he sees other men acquiring about him, and must himself preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, even tho he die a poor man in the estimate of the world." Every preacher, we are told, ought to remember this counsel of Henry Ward Beecher:

> "Stick to your own legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine and a few more into a manufactory, and a few more into an invention, is enough to ruin any man."

The experience of a successor of Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church is cited by *The Church Work and Observer* as an "illuminating example" of the truth of what Beecher said. A more recent case of distraction from pulpit work is then discust briefly as follows:

> "Dr. Aked, it will be recalled, gave up an important pastorate in San Francisco to take the part assigned him in the Ford adventure, which was to 'take the boys out of the trenches' and bring tranquillity to the warring nations of Europe. In writing of his experiences and observations, Dr. Aked says some very sensible things about trying peace-plans which do not start and end with Christ, and especially about the lesson he has learned about preachers forsaking their own legitimate work for even promising side issues. His experience has been a most humiliating one. He offered to take up again his San Francisco pastorate at a reduced salary. It does not appear who took the initiative in the matter, Dr. Aked or friends of his in the congregation. But this was the outcome: that the congregation was adverse to the proposal, as was indicated by its vote as reported in the daily papers.
>
> "It is deplorable when the Church or her ministry are tempted to forget the mission of both, the mission appointed by the Lord and Head of the Church, namely, the saving and reconstruction of men, which is the foundation of all other work and true progress.
>
> "Let the minister, then, stick to his business, and with the best vocation in the world to engage his time and talents, let him find there occupation for all his life and compensations incomparable to all other pursuits to which men devote themselves."

CURRENT - POETRY

THERE are more musical names than Henry Herbert Knibbs. But there are few American poets who combine syllables more musically. He has made the wild life of the Western plains his theme, interpreting and celebrating it as Robert W. Service does that of Canada. And to this task he brings sincerity, descriptive powers, picturesqueness of phrase, and a mastery of melody equaled among contemporary poets only by Alfred Noyes. Here from his new book, "Riders of the Stars" (Houghton Mifflin Company), we quote this sturdy ballad, of which the powerful music adequately reflects the gay courage of the pioneer.

THE TRAIL-MAKERS

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

North and west along the coast among the misty islands,
Sullen in the grip of night and smiling in the day:
Nunivak and Akutan, with Nome against the highlands,
On we drove with plated prow agleam with frozen spray.

Loud we sang adventuring and lustily we jested;
Quarreled, fought, and then forgot the taunt, the blow, the jeers;
Named a friend and clasped a hand—a compact sealed, attested;
Shared tobacco, yarns, and drink, and planned surpassing years.

Then—the snow that locked the trail where famine's shadow followed
Out across the blinding white and through the stabbing cold,
Past tents along the tundra over faces blotched and hollowed;
Toothless mouths that babbled foolish songs of hidden gold.

Wisdom, lacking sinews for the toil, gave o'er the trying;
Fools, with thews of iron, blundered on and won the fight;
Weaklings drifted homeward; else they tarried—worse than dying—
With painted lips and wastrels on the edges of the night.

Those of us who found the gold we followed with the others,
Dazzled by the glamor of the halls and women's eyes;
When the poke was empty, then we borrowed from another's,
Till a grim repentance called us out to face the skies.

Berries of the saskatoon were ripening and falling;
Flowers decked the barren with its timber scant and low;
All along the river-trail were many voices calling,
And e'en the whispering Malemutes they heard—and whined to go.

Eyelids seared with fire of ice and frosted parka-edges;
Firelight like a spray of blood on faces lean and brown;
Shifting shadows of the pines across our loaded sledges,
And far behind the fading trail, the lights and lure of town.

So we played the bitter game nor asked for praise or pity:
Wind and wolf they found the bones that blazed out lonely trails . . .
Where a dozen shacks were set, to-day there blooms a city;
Now, where once was empty blue, there pass a thousand sails.

Scarce a peak that does not mark the grave of those who perished
Nameless, lost to lips of men who followed, gleaning fame
From the soundless triumph of adventurers who cherished
Naught above the glory of a chance to play the game.

Half the toil—and we had won to wealth in other station;
Rusted out as useless ere our worth was tried and known,
But the Hand that made us caught us up and hewed a nation
From the frozen fastness that so long was His alone.

. . . .

Loud we sang adventuring and lustily we jested;
Quarreled, fought, and then forgot the taunt, the blow, the jeers;
Sinned and slaved and vanished—we, the giant-men who wrested
Truth from out a dream wherein we planned surpassing years.

The excellent influence of Alfred Noyes is evident in "Yeabo's Adventure"—not so much in the theme as in the elaborate and interesting rime scheme. The last two stanzas are admirable in their cheerful romanticism.

YEABO'S ADVENTURE

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

There was no other trail to choose, so Yeabo, boldly venturing,
Struck across the mesa dim beneath the budding star,
And twenty happy buckaroos, with wit that needed censuring,
Retailed the joke they played on him, foregathering at the bar.

Yet Romance, ever kind to those who know not ordered latitudes,
But follow, wandering where she calls in sun or wind or rain,
Smiled as he told the world his woes, histrionic in his attitudes,
As o'er the loom of Chance she drove the shuttle back again.

And Yeabo, he became her knight and sported strange habiliment:
Cow-puncher boots, loud spur, and chaps, brass-studded belt and gun:
And found, to his untold delight, that fear was but a filament
Beneath such trapping, pose or wit, but known to every one.

He was no poet, yet beguiled the Muse that had rare charm for him,
And set his pony's feet to verse robust and tinged with red,
While bland Euterpe frowned and smiled and frowned, but wished no harm to him
Who dared the heights above the Lamp, where angels fear to tread.

When Love threw down a golden gage, in sunny land sequestering,
Poor Yeabo's heart was in his boots—commingled joy and gloom,
As there athwart his pilgrimage with Andalusian gesturing
The immemorial Eve appeared, bedecked in almond-bloom.

Then came the battle; all too soon the range re-echoed, thundering,
As nimble six-guns leaped and spake peremptorily and loud;
A jest, a laugh inopportune; then bickering and blundering
That launched the hate as lightning leaps from cloud oppressing cloud.

Yet naught may veil the sun for long; and Yeabo, from his pondering,
Rose valiant, riding many a mile to woo in concrete guise
The Spanish lady of his choice, the dream-girl of his wandering,
His dusky rose with slow, sweet smile and soft, alluring eyes.

He married her and settled down; Romance and Love were kind to him;
He ceased to rope the running steer and took to baling hay;
Nor Fame nor Fortune cared he for, and they, who first were blind to him,
Ran hand-in-hand to hunt him out, down Arizona way.

From *Harper's Magazine* we quote two poems—the first a stately and thoughtful composition, inspired by the eternal contrast between the works of mankind and the works of nature, and the second a characteristically delicate and charming lyric by Mr. Richard le Gallienne.

THE FINAL STAR

By Marion Couthouy Smith

Men, holding mastery over steel and stone,
Dreaming of gain alone,
Raise giant towers in challenge to the sky,
And set proud lights on high.
Beauty they seek not; but her royal sway
Returns like conquering day.

On cold, dark shafts, where shrouding vapor clings,
Her iris veil she flings,
Giving them tender outlines, many-hued,
In the air's solitude.
Those mighty temples, set for sordid power,
Wait on her changing hour,
And wear, in pageants of the day and night,
Her variant robes of light;
They worship, as at heaven's very bars,
Her priestly, marching stars;
And in her velvet darkness musing stand
To guard her magic land.

Time is her friend, and wills not to destroy
Her morning gleam of joy.
Ruin itself reads laughter in her eyes,
And finds a fairer guise.
All crafts, all projects, but her vassals are,
And she their final star.

HOMEWARD BOUND

By Richard le Gallienne

Across the scarce-awakened sea,
With white sail flowing
And morning glowing,
I come to thee—I come to thee.

Past lonely beaches
And gleaming reaches,
And long reefs foaming,
Homing—homing—
A-done with roaming,
I come to thee.

The moon is failing,
A petal sailing,
Down in the west
That bends o'er thee;
And the stars are hiding,
As we go gliding
Back to the nest—
Ah! back to thee.

EDGEWORTH
EXTRA
HIGH GRADE
READY RUBBED

Contentment to a Pipe Smoker

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE "U-53" OF THE CONFEDERACY

When the inhabitants of Newport, R. I., paused on their way home from business to say "Hello!" to the German submersible which bobbed up in their harbor, the oldest inhabitant is said to have scratched his head, removed his corn-cob, and recalled the good old days back in '63 when *U*-boats didn't disturb the peaceful environs of smiling harbors and slumbering ports. Whereupon, it is related, the second oldest inhabitant, being not so old, and therefore having a better memory than his senior, recalled that the German visit was only a duplicate of what happened in New York Harbor in 1863 when Lieut. C. Read, of the Confederate Navy, appeared off the northwestern coast and began a series of depredations upon Union commerce. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* remarks, concerning this raid:

> Lieutenant Read, in command of the *Tacony*, passed up the Atlantic coast, burning and scuttling American ships, continuing his foray on commerce for two weeks despite the fact that more than forty cruisers and chartered vessels were sent out in search of the intrepid Confederate.
>
> From the port of Wilmington the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*, in 1864, made a raid as far north as Halifax, and burned or scuttled thirty-one American vessels within a period of ten days, tho it was nearly twenty days from the time the cruiser left this port until she returned. However, this foray seems not to have caused the consternation that was occasioned by the exploits of the *Tacony*.
>
> A record of alarms seldom paralleled in history was produced by the advent of the *Tacony* on the American coast, it is said, and the Navy Department was deluged with telegrams for a fortnight. Read was captured only after he had destroyed or captured many vessels, when he ventured into the harbor of Portland, Me., in an attempt to cut out a steamer of that place. In the same locality where the *U-53* recently sent half a dozen vessels to the bottom, the *Tacony* destroyed three craft. He cruised off the Nantucket shoals for three days, in which time he burned a full-rigged clipper ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, a bark, and a Liverpool packet.
>
> Lieutenant Read did not have the *Tacony* when he started on his foray. It was one of the vessels he captured while proceeding up the coast. He started out with the *Clarence*, an American brig, which was captured by the Confederate cruiser *Florida* in its cruise off Cape St. Roque, Brazil, against American commerce. Read was serving as a watch officer on the *Florida*, and when Commissioner J. N. Maffit was about to burn the *Clarence*, the lieutenant requested permission to take the captured brig, man her with twenty men from the *Florida's* crew, and proceed upon a cruise of his own against American commerce, beginning by slipping into Hampton Roads and cutting out a steamer. The request was granted. This was in May. One month later Read was off the Carolina coast, where he burned or "bonded" three Federal vessels and learned from them that his proposed attempt to enter Hampton Roads would prove futile, because of the vigilance kept there. Then he decided to make his raid up the coast.

We learn further that by a ruse he later succeeded in capturing, off Cape Henry, a fine bark which proved to be an American craft. Recalling the use John Paul Jones made of a captured vessel, the account remarks concerning this capture:

> He liked its sailing qualities better than those of the *Clarence*, so he burned the latter, after transferring his crew and a howitzer which he carried. Before leaving the ground he gathered in three more craft, whose crews he sent to Philadelphia in one of the vessels.
>
> This was on June 12. On the 15th he burned a brig about 250 miles east of Cape Charles and then made for the Nantucket shoals, there burning three vessels. In the locality of Georges Bank he burned eight American vessels on June 23. About 110 miles east of Portland, Me., on the 24th, he captured the schooner *Archer*. Suspecting by this time many vessels must be in search of him, he transferred to the *Archer* and fired the *Tacony*, after which he slipt into Portland, which resulted in his capture on June 27.

WHAT DID THEY DO BESIDES WRITE?

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre," as Mr. Kipling puts it, he was obviously singing with all his might and main for the edification of the petty Greek prince who furnished his prandial pomegranates and Hymettian honey. But that occupied only a few hours out of his entire day, and there must have been other activities to his credit in the hours when he was not actually composing.

What did Homer do in his idle times? What did Shakespeare do in his old age, after the best of his plays were written and he had only to turn out the occasional pot-boiler to pay the extra assessment on his Stratford cottage?

These are some of the questions which agitated the mind of an American author, and moved him to dream of what the men who made books did besides write, or, which is just as interesting, what they *might* have done.

So, after months of musing, James Branch Cabell has jotted down some of the things he thinks authors may have done, and Robert McBride & Co. have put them all into a book called "The Certain Hour."

We learn with charmed interest, for instance, among the tales of writers from de Medici to Sheridan, that Shakespeare loafs in a deserted garden ruminating on the small success of his last play, and wondering what touches of popular appeal he can put into the next one, to make it draw. The author says of the Bard:

> He was hoping, while his fingers drummed in unison with the beat of his verse, that this last play at least would rouse en-

thusiasm in the pit. The welcome given its immediate predecessors had undeniably been tepid. A memorandum at his elbow of the receipts at the Globe for the last quarter showed this with disastrous bluntness; and, after all, in 1609 a shareholder in a theater, when writing dramas for production there, was ordinarily subject to more claims than those of his ideals.

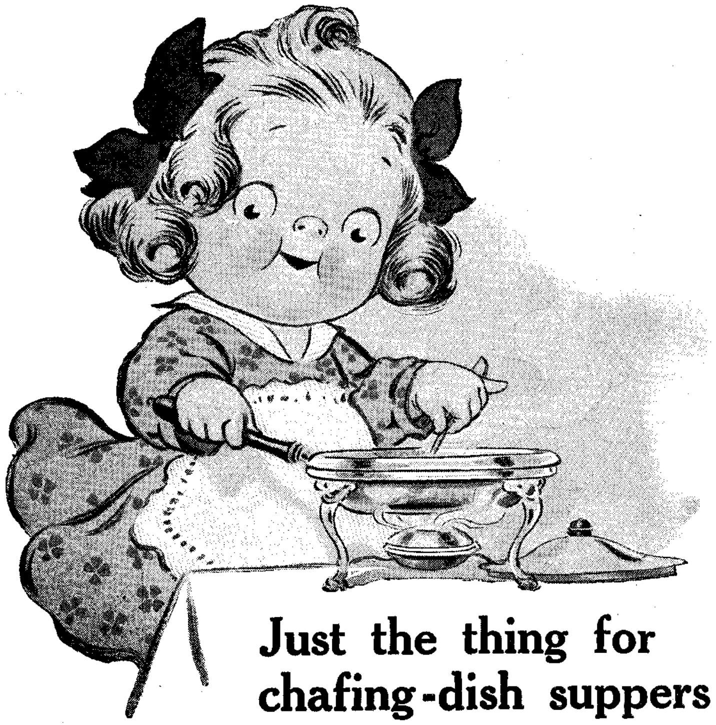
He frowned. Here was an arid forenoon as imagination went. A seasoned plagiarist by this time, he opened a book which lay upon the table among several others and duly found the chapter entitled "Of the Cannibals."

"So, so!" he said aloud. "'It is a nation,' would I answer Plato, 'that has no kind of traffic, no knowledge of letters—'" And with that he set about reshaping Montaigne's conceptions of Utopia into verse. He wrote—while his left hand held the book flat—as orderly as any county clerk might do in the recordance of a deed of sale.

Then it was that a tall, black-haired figure, the Dark Lady of the Sonnets, stept quietly into the garden. We are given to understand that she surprized her old lover in the midst of adapting another's work to his own uses. The tale continues:

> He found it characteristic of her that she went silently to the table and compared the printed page with what he had just written. "So nowadays you have turned pickpocket? My poet, you have altered."
>
> He said: "Why, yes. When you broke off our friendship, I paid you the expensive compliment of falling very ill. But to-day I must continue to write plays, because I never learned any other trade. And so, at need, I pilfer." The topic did not seem much to concern him.
>
> "Eh, and such plays!" the woman cried. "My poet, there was a time when you created men and women as glibly as Heaven does. Now you make sugar-candy dolls."
>
> "The last comedies were not all I could have wished," he assented. "In fact, I got only some £30 clear profit."
>
> "There speaks the little tradesman I most hated of all persons living!" the woman sighed. She thrust back her traveling-hood and stood bareheaded.
>
> "Oh, it infuriated me to see you cringing to the Court blockheads, wheedling them into helping the new play to success. You complained I treated you like a lackey; it was not unnatural when of your own free will you played the lackey so assiduously."
>
> He laughed.
>
> "Faith, I do not say you are altogether in the wrong," he assented. "They could be very useful to me—Pembroke and Southampton, and those others—and so I endeavored to render my intimacy acceptable. It was my business as a poet to make my play as near perfect as I could; and, this attended to, common sense demanded of the theater manager that he derive as much money as was possible from its representation. What would you have?"

But all this hardly seemed to please the Dark Lady, who continues to rebuke him for his departure from early ideals. Once he was content, we learn, to draw, write, and construct plays which were a credit to him; now almost anything seems to do



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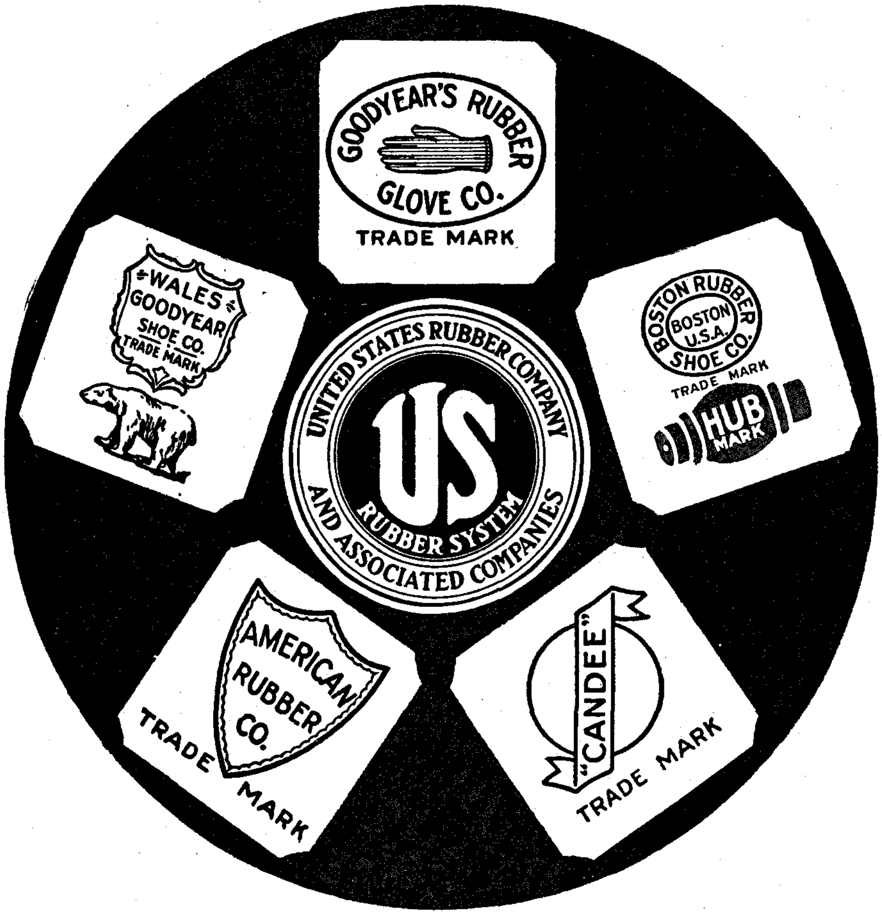

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for a plot and his work is accordingly falling out of favor.

The Bard defends himself with a brief apology, succinct and to the point:

"There was a time when a master poet was needed. He was found—nay, rather made. Fate hastily caught up a man not very different from the run of men—one with a taste for stringing phrases and with a comedy or so to his discredit. Fate merely bid him love a headstrong child newly released from the nursery."

"We know her well enough," she said. "The girl was faithless, and tyrannous, and proud, and coquettish, and unworthy, and false, and inconstant. She was black as hell and dark as night in both her person and her living. You were not niggardly of vituperation."

And he grimaced. "I find no flagrant fault with you to-day. You were a child of seventeen, the darling of a noble house, and a gross, poor, posturing vagabond, just twice your age, presumed to love you. What child would not amuse herself with such engaging toys? So you amused yourself. And I submitted with clear eyes, because I could not help it. I submitted, because your mockery was more desirable than the adoration of any other woman. And all this helped to make a master poet of me. And I made admirable plays. Why not, when there was no tragedy more poignant than mine?—and where in any comedy was any figure one-half so ludicrous as mine? Ah, yes, Fate gained her ends, as always."

Then, according to the tale, the poet's daughter Judith appears on the scene, crossing jauntily into the meadow. The Dark Lady sees her with some slight interest, and the narrative continues:

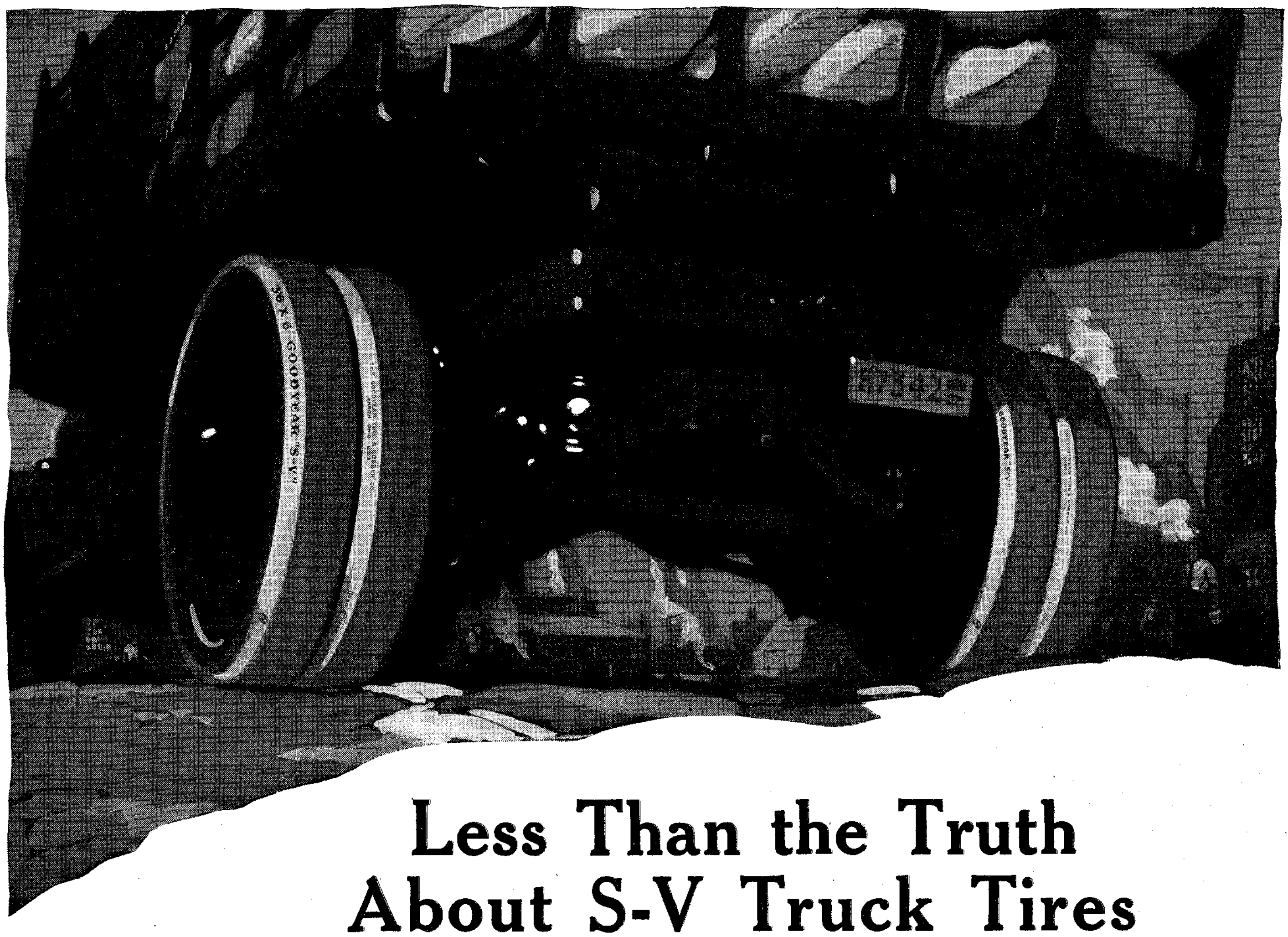
"The wench is not ill-favored," was the Dark Lady's unenthusiastic observation. "So!—but who is she?"

He replied: "She is my daughter. Yonder you see my latter muse, for whose dear sake I spin romances. I do not mean that she takes any lively interest in them. That is not to be expected, since she can not read or write. But one must have a muse of some sort or another, and so I write about the world now as Judith sees it. My Judith finds this world an eminently pleasant place. It is full of laughter and kindliness. And if affairs go badly for a while, and you have done nothing very wrong—why, of course, Heaven will soon straighten matters satisfactorily. For nothing that happens to us can possibly be anything except a benefit, because God orders all happenings, and God loves us. There you have Judith's creed; and, upon my word, I believe there is a great deal to be said for it."

"And this is you," she cried—"you who wrote of *Troilus* and *Timon!*"

"I lived all that," he replied—"I lived it, and so for a long while I believed in the existence of wickedness. To-day I have lost many illusions, madam, and that ranks among them. I never knew a wicked person. I question if anybody ever did."

So the interview runs on, the author showing by the charming but wholly imaginative scene just how Shakespeare's attitude to life may have changed in his latter days. The closing scene of this particular one of the series of tales leaves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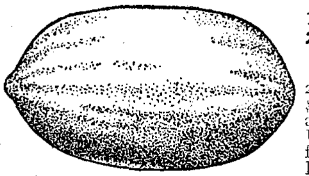

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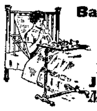

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us with a peaceful and quaintly sympathetic picture of the great bard. The Dark Lady had taken her departure disgruntled. Mr. Cabell writes:

> When she had gone, the playmaker sat for a long while in meditation, and then smilingly he took up his pen. He was bound for "an uninhabited island" where all disasters ended in a happy climax.
>
> "So, so!" he was declaiming later on: "*We, too, are kin to dreams and visions; and our little life is gilded by such faint and cloud-wrapt suns*"—Only that needs a homelier touch. Rather, let us say, "*we are such stuff as dreams are made on*"—Oh, good, good! Now to pad out the line. . . . . . .
>
> "In any event, the Bermudas are a seasonable topic. Now here, instead of *thickly templed India*, suppose we write *the still-vexed Bermoothes.* Good, good! It fits in well enough. . . . . . ."
>
> And so in clerkly fashion he set about the accomplishment of his stint of labor in time for dinner.

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A NEW ruler sits on the throne of the dynasty of the Queen of Sheba. Descended in the straightest of straight lines from that comely Biblical sovereign and the greatest of all Hebrew kings, Solomon, the Empress Zeoditu now rules the realm of Abyssinia from an age-old throne. She is forty years of age, and has only recently succeeded her father, the late Emperor Menelik. As a sovereign she enjoys the favor of the mass of her people, but as an African potentate she is likely to cause more than one sleepless night to diplomats of the European Powers. For she hates everything foreign, and if she is given her way, Abyssinia will be shut as tight as the old-time Japanese Empire or Tibet. All things and concessions foreign will be rooted out. So we learn from the New York *Sun*, which publishes an exhaustive study of the new monarch. We are told:

> Empress Zeoditu's accession to the crown can not but excite a certain amount of uneasiness among the European Powers and even here in the United States, which has succeeded in establishing some commercial relations with Abyssinia. For, whereas the deposed Negus Jeassu, altho a confirmed drunkard, is keenly interested in everything foreign, is eager to introduce every sort of foreign reform and innovation, and longs to visit Western nations, Empress Zeoditu shares all the anti-foreign prejudices of her aunt, the late Empress Taitu, to whom she was devoted, and represents to-day everything that is most reactionary in Ethiopia.
>
> It is too early to predict whether the policy of Abyssinia under the new reign will be to close up that country to foreigners and to transform it once more into a sort of hermit empire and Forbidden Land, such as was Japan until the advent there of Commodore Perry in 1852, and such as was Tibet up to the time of the expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband to the sacred and mysterious city of Lassa; or whether it will be one of aggression against

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the neighboring French and Italian Red Sea colonies of Jibuti and Erythrea, as well as against the Anglo-Egyptian possessions in the Sudan, just beyond the borders of Ethiopia. But whatever course the new Empress may decide upon, the feeling of relative security enjoyed by these European neighbors of Abyssinia for a number of years past is now at an end, and they will find it necessary to adopt more or less elaborate measures for the protection of their colonial possessions in that part of the world.

While everything that can give cause for anxiety and trouble to Great Britain, to France, and to Italy is of manifest advantage to Germany, who resented the offer by the deposed Negus to place an army of 200,000 at the disposal of the Powers of the Entente, it does not appear that the Kaiser has had any hand recently in the game in Abyssinia. For at the outbreak of the present war in August, 1914, all Germans were expelled from the country at the instance of Great Britain and her allies, while it is well known that if Empress Zeoditu dislikes foreigners in general she shares the positive hatred entertained by her aunt, the late Empress Taitu, for everything Teuton.

Emperor Jeassu's deposition and the elevation of Empress Zeoditu to the throne in his stead are regarded by the Abyssinian people of every class in the light of the reparation of a great wrong. The selection by the late Emperor Menelik of his grandson Jeassu as his successor was extremely unpopular, for it constituted a violation of the most solemn pledges made by the late Negus at the time of the death of the Emperor Theodore, nearly half a century ago.

On that occasion both Johannes, King of Tigre, and Menelik, King of Shoa, were candidates for the imperial throne of Ethiopia. After much maneuvering, an agreement was concluded between the two, according to the terms of which Menelik gave way to Johannes on the understanding that the latter would proclaim him as his successor. At the same time it was agreed that Zeoditu, the daughter of Menelik by his first wife, should marry Prince Aria, the son of Emperor Johannes, also known as the Negus John, and that on Menelik's death he should bequeath the imperial throne to his own daughter and to her husband, Prince Aria, son of Negus John.

During the course of Menelik's reign, the Princess, having lost her first husband, married the nephew of the Empress, and was immediately taken up as a great favorite. During Menelik's life, when his wife had a great sway over him, we are told that the Princess held a very powerful place at court. It is further said of this interesting situation of intrigue within intrigue:

> Toward the latter part of Menelik's reign Empress Taitu's influence over Menelik waned considerably.
>
> During a severe illness of Menelik she succeeded in securing control of the Government as regent, and ruled the country for a couple of years, in conjunction with her stepdaughter, Princess Zeoditu, and her nephew, Ras Gugsa, with a great deal of skill and ability. Then Menelik managed to recover his health sufficiently to resume for a brief spell the

reins of power, and resenting what had been achieved by Empress Taitu and fearing that she would undo all his work after his death, issued a decree changing the order of succession and proclaiming his grandson, young Prince Jeassu, as next heir to the throne.

I may state here, incidentally, that the new Empress Zeoditu is not the only woman to bear the imperial title, altho her stepmother, Empress Taitu, who still figures as living in the current issue of the *Almanach de Gotha,* died a couple of years ago as a prisoner of state, held in captivity by Emperor Jeassu and his Ministers. For Jeassu, who is just twenty years of age, was married as a boy of fourteen to the then seven-year-old Princess Romanowork. So far as I am aware they have never lived together, and thus this now thirteen-year-old girl finds herself a wife, yet a maid, and a dethroned empress.

The cable dispatches announcing the deposition of Emperor Jeassu, and the elevation of Princess Zeoditu to the throne in his stead are very brief, and perhaps in the course of a few weeks we shall receive the details of this *coup d'état* at Addis Abeba. But in view of what I know of conditions that have existed there until now, it may safely be taken for granted that the popular aversion to Emperor Jeassu, due to the Moslem birth of his father, Ras Mikhael, and attributable also to his exaggerated leanings toward everything foreign and to the recklessness of his conduct and policies, arising from the drunken habits which, according to latest accounts, he has developed, has come to a head and culminated in a rising against him.

Among other contributory causes of his downfall have undoubtedly been the way in which he has flouted and insulted the more conservative of the great nobles, chieftains, and *ras,* who may be said to hold positions in Abyssinia akin to the great feudal barons in England in the days of the Plantagenet kings; and the belief, wide-spread throughout the nation, that Menelik had rendered himself guilty of a wicked, wholly unlawful, and even sacrilegious act in appointing his grandson Jeassu as his successor, after swearing upon the Gospels and by everything that the Abyssinians hold sacred to vest the succession to his throne in his daughter, Princess Zeoditu, and her husband, Prince Aria, the son and heir of Negus John.

Jeassu has ever since his succession been considered in the light of a usurper, and Zeoditu as the rightful heir to the imperial throne, not only as the daughter of her father's eldest daughter—he had no son—but also as the heir to the rights of her first husband, Prince Aria, son of Negus John.

If Jeassu's brain had not been befuddled with drink, if he had been less reckless, he might have perceived a warning of coming danger in the popular satisfaction displayed over the death, attributed to poison, last spring of one of the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries of the empire, of the name of Matheos, the only one who had been willing to make himself a party to Menelik's action in changing the succession of the crown. At the time of the proclamation of Jeassu as heir, Matheos figured at the ceremony, and read the following decree of Menelik:

"If any one should be found so bold as to say we will not obey Jeassu and will throw the kingdom into disorder, may the

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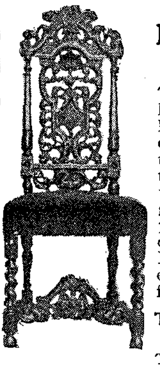

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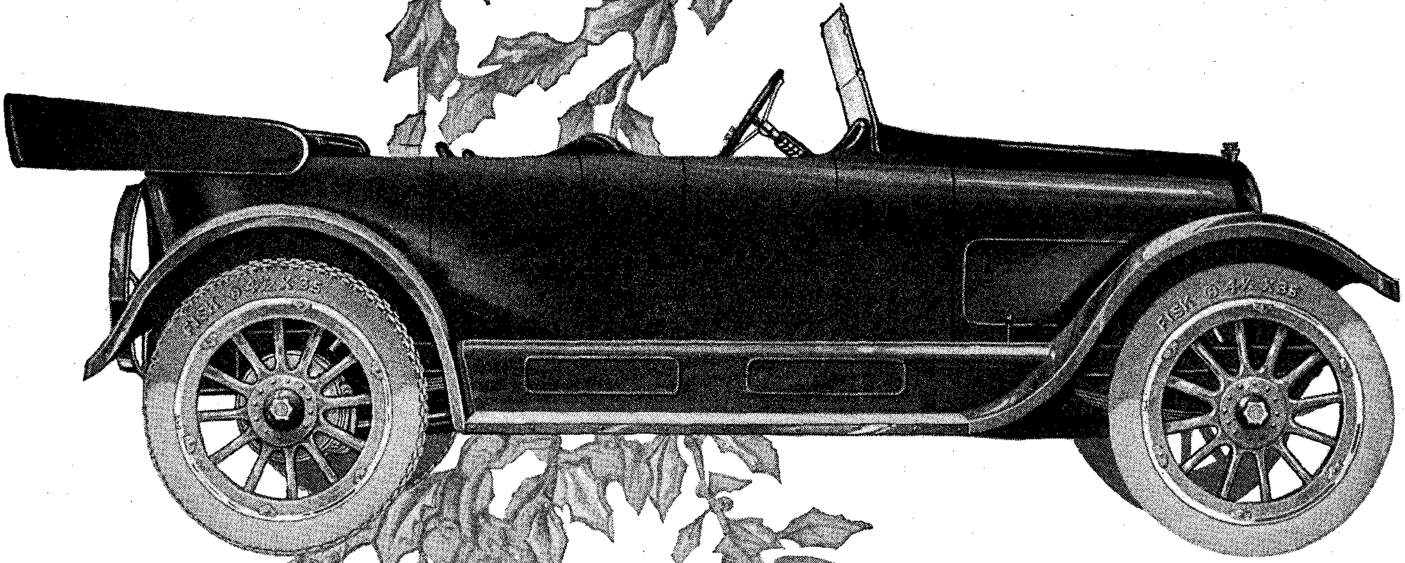

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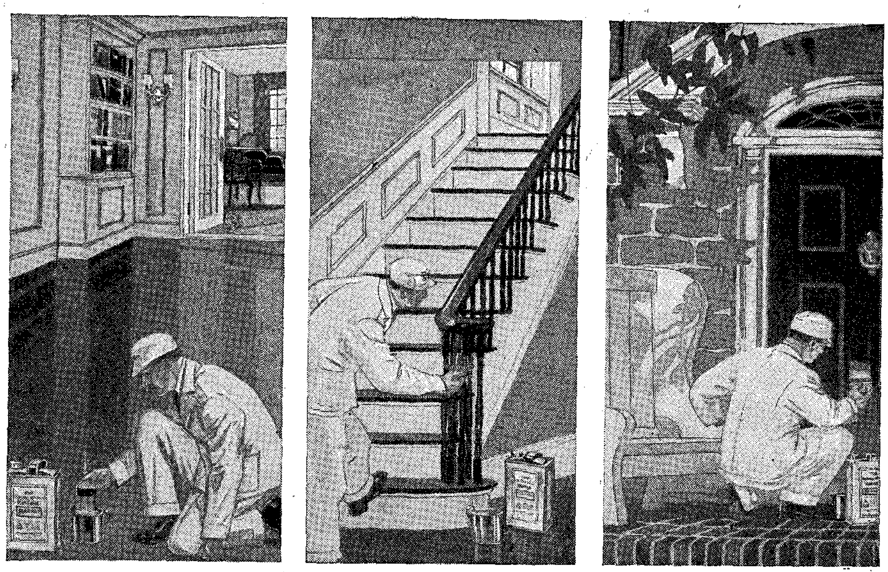

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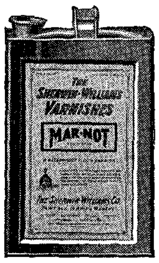

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malediction incurred by Judas, may the anathema lodged against Arius, fall upon him. May the land abjure him who disobeys my word, and may a black dog be born to him for a son. Know all of you whom I have raised to dignity, know all of you, great and small, that I curse all of you who shall disobey me, and who after my death do not follow my grandson, Jeassu. And finally to remove all danger lest my grandson Jeassu and his guardian the Ras Tassamma should do evil and depart from my ways and from your will, know also that against both I hurl this same curse in case they should betray their trust."

After reading this document Matheos solemnly anathematized all those who might presume to ignore the supreme will of the Emperor. But from that time on Matheos was a marked man. His fellow ecclesiastics shunned him, while the lesser clergy avoided in every possible way paying him the customary homage. He was looked upon by the clergy and laity alike as one who had not been true to the obligations of his sacred office. He was subjected to virtual ostracism, and his death, instead of exciting sorrow and the usual manifestations of grief, was received with unconcealed satisfaction by the public. Nor did he receive the honors at his funeral due to a man of his rank in the church.

THE OLDEST TOY IN THE WORLD

When the poet of Indiana sang, "There, little girl, don't cry, they have broken your doll, I know," he was only reechoing his reaction to a situation as old as the world itself, for little girls have cried over broken dolls since the days of Moses. The doll, says the Buffalo *Express*, is probably the oldest toy known, for, as the first instinct of the human being was parental, so was it exemplified in making images of himself to take the place of the young of his species. And consequently there is a genealogy of dolls extending from the wooden ones found in Egyptian tombs, through the jointed and painted ones of Pompeii, to the china doll of our grandmothers and the lifelike one of the toyshop to-day.

The author of this treatise on dolls in the Buffalo paper had recently been in London, and was moved to remark on the wonderful doll-collection on exhibition in that city. It belongs to a collector, Edward Lovett, who, the writer wittily observes, owns more than 500 dolls, and never thinks to put one of them to bed! Of the collection, we learn:

> Yesterday I saw a broken doll, tho not such a one as figures in the omnipresent ditty. A broken doll over 4,000 years old that was found in an Egyptian tomb and must have been the plaything of some little girl who lived in the time of Moses, and when the children of Israel were still the bondslaves of King Pharaoh. This poor little wooden image, whose clothes, if ever it had any, have long since crumbled away into dust, forms a single item of a wonderful collection of dolls that is now on view at the galleries of the Fine Art

Society, in fashionable New Bond Street, and which all London is flocking to see and discussing. Duchesses, countesses, and members of the royal family are stealing hours from their respective forms of war-work for the express purpose of visiting it, and even war-harassed cabinet ministers are to be noticed bending over the glass cases in which its carefully ticketed and learnedly cataloged items are displayed.

At the first blush a doll-collection, however valuable or varied, may not sound feverishly interesting—especially in war-time, but this assemblage of *poupées* as they call them across the channel, which represents over a quarter of a century of industry on the part of the collector—is certainly one of the most astonishing ones that ever have been got together.

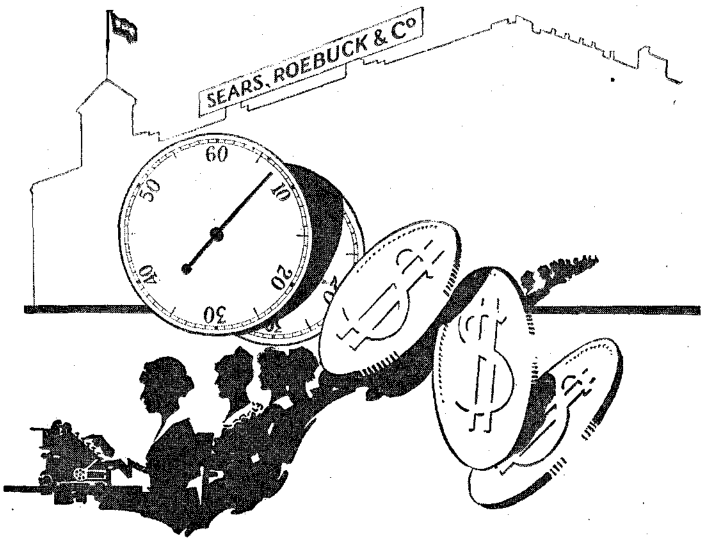
Numbering over 500 specimens and including dolls from practically every country on earth, all in the national dress or undress, this remarkable doll-show begins with the little Egyptian one mentioned, and from it gradually works down through the ages to the dolls of the present war—khaki-clad aviator dolls and ones representing Red-Cross nursing sisters, kilted Highlanders, Servian fighting men, and French *poilus*. It includes dolls found in Roman graves, dolls from the arctic regions and from the heart of Central Africa, dolls from India, China, North America, and all the continental countries, spirit dolls, edible dolls, magic dolls that are used in witchcraft, religious dolls—in fact, almost every variety of doll that has ever been played with by a child or used in connection with some queer religious rite or ceremony since first these quaint little effigies of human beings began to play a part in the life of this planet.

What is more, not one of these dolls has been bought in a sale or shop, and thus possibly had some mythical history put to it. The collector, Edward Lovett, has unimpeachable authority for the story of every individual doll in his great family of 500 odd. He is one of the greatest living authorities on the history of dolls and of toys generally, of which he has formed another great collection, numbering 2,000.

The collector is reported to have said that his object in forming the doll-collection was an attempt to make a history of play-toys from an ethnological standpoint, rather than to show just a quaint phase of human life. Of early dolls, he told the reporter:

"We have no direct evidence of the existence of dolls in prehistoric times, tho certain objects of stone, bone, ivory, etc., may have been so used, but we do know that among existing primitive races great importance is attached to such symbols of the human form. Even to-day peasants and folk of some highly civilized communities regard a waterworn flint which bears a fancied resemblance to a man as being of great magical properties of benefit to themselves, in many cases it is looked upon as a fetish."

Having delivered himself of this little preface, the learned doll-collector proceeded to point out the various groups into which his big international family is divided. Perhaps the most picturesque of all these consists of twenty-two Swiss dolls drest in the costumes of the twenty-two cantons of that country. Those of the French cantons, Mr. Lovett pointed out, conform nearly to French fashions, while those of the Ger-



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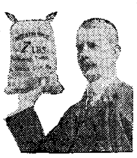

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manic ones are quite Teutonic. Those of the Italian cantons are quite typical of the southern love of ornament. The Russian dolls include wooden ones from Poltava, rudely carved, brightly colored, and of quaint originality, and other curious ones made out of pine-cones by the woodmen of the forest.

"The dolls of the North American Indians," remarked Mr. Lovett, "are now almost unobtainable, but I succeeded in getting a few good specimens. This one," holding up a small image constructed of deerskin and beads, "is one of the dolls of the Sioux, while this," indicating a squat wooden figure, with the large head-dress of white feathers, "is one of the ceremonial dolls of the Zuni Indians of Arizona.

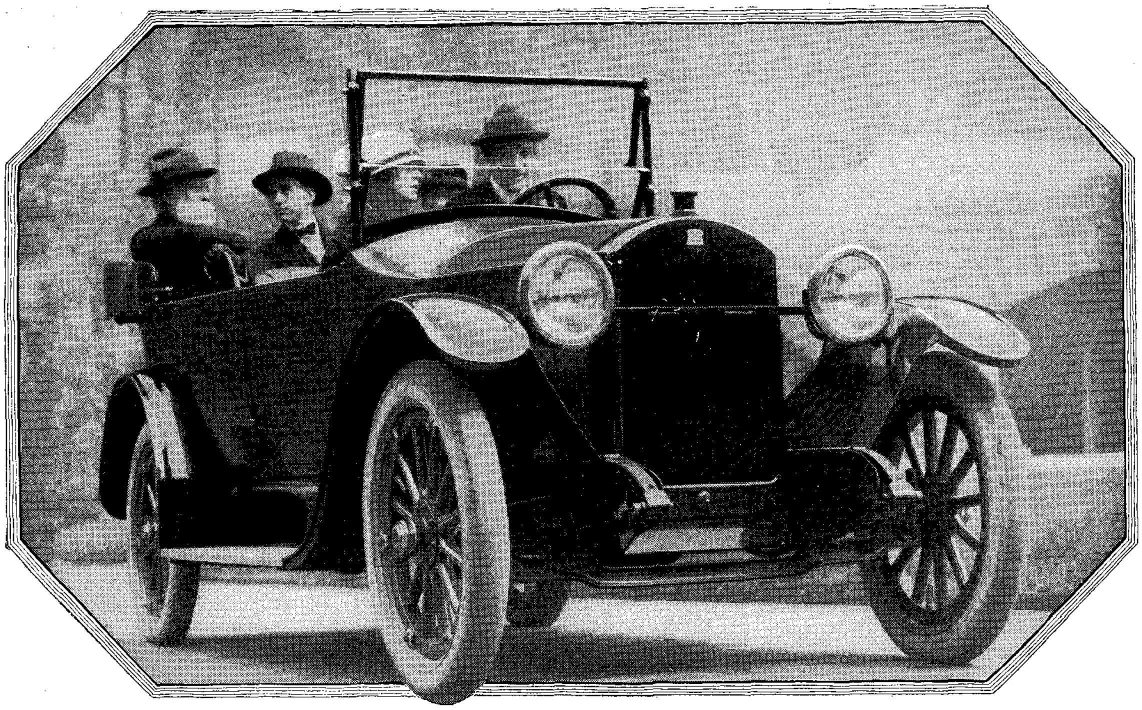
"This Eskimo doll," he continued, "I consider one of the gems of my collection, and it has a curiously interesting history." The doll in question was a little hooded figure, about six inches high. "It was brought back from Point Barrow by an officer's steward named Shingleton, who was a member of the crew of the *Fox*, the vessel that went in search of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition. Shingleton returned to his home in Croydon in 1857 and gave the doll to a friend of mine named Crowley who, in 1877, gave it to me."

One of the oldest dolls in Mr. Lovett's collection is a relic of the Roman occupation of Britain. A little, broken image, with no arms or legs, it was found at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, where it had been buried with a child in a stone coffin. This was probably half a century before the birth of Christ. Apropos of it, the collector pointed out that to-day it is the custom, especially among the poor, to bury a child's favorite doll or toy with it.

We are then acquainted with the fact that the doll often serves as a religious substitute for a human being in sacrifice. The Egyptians of one period used to bury a whole retinue of dolls as servants to a chief, rather than massacre an equal number of slaves, as had formerly been the custom. And a curious survival of that custom is the doll that is thrown into the Nile nowadays, when the river does not overflow sufficiently. It represents the virgin or boy who was sacrificed by the earlier natives. Of other members of the Lovett collection, we read:

There is a ghost doll here from the south of France, an uncanny little image, with a grim countenance, and attired in a gown of yellowish-gray cloth. Cheek by jowl with it is a wax doll from Belgium, of the type formerly used to work death by witchcraft. It was employed to punish any one against whom the holder bore a grudge. Pins were inserted in the figure, and this was supposed to bring on pain in the corresponding part of the victim's body. If the individual's death was sought, the figure was placed in a chimney, and as the wax melted away, so the unfortunate victim was said to waste away also.

Some of the dolls in Mr. Lovett's family are pathetic examples of what a baby girl will mother rather than have no dolly at all. One of them is just a meat bone with a rag tied around it, a doll that should interest Mr. Kipling, since here we have "a rag and bone," tho no accompanying "hank of hair." Another doll is made out of a rough brush, another out of a boot—the heel



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Your hands and feet fall naturally into correct driving position as you sit. You don't sit over to one side to get the best leverage on the controls. There is no need to reach. The controls are where they belong,—whether the driver is under or over normal size. *Point one for the Liberty.*

A Surprising Clutch

You remember that clutch on some other car that you had to push—and push hard all day long. You find your foot has fallen naturally on the Liberty clutch pedal—that the slightest pressure is enough to depress it. Apparently that clutch needs about a four-pound pressure as against the forty you are used to—and tired of—without knowing it. *Point two for the Liberty.*

You lift your foot and the car starts. Smoothly—surely—that clutch engages. It will surprise you to know that a ton pressure holds those clutch plates together.

Just a Touch on the Gear Shift

Now for changing speeds. Your hand falls naturally on the gear shift lever. Here is a control to be manipulated with two fingers, and the gears mesh noiselessly—smoothly—without clash—even at that unusual change from third to second at full speed. You never dared do that on other cars, you remember. It is a perfect gear shift. If it can do that it can do anything. *Point three for the Liberty.*

The Quick Stop

You avoided using that emergency brake on other cars because it meant a strong pull—and a stop with a terrible shock—or perhaps no stop for a block. Sometimes it worked—uncomfortably well. More times it didn't. Now you throw the Liberty emergency with a short motion of one finger and the car, sweeping along at forty miles, is *at rest* almost instantly—without a shock—but without a doubt. It is a tremendous braking power that may be applied with a mere gesture. That lever—as it stands there—you regard as an insurance of safety. You cannot be in danger—your wife cannot be in danger—with such a tremendous control at your finger tips. *Point four for the Liberty.*

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Chicago, Chicago Motor Car Co.
Cleveland, Luxurious Light Car Co.
Columbus, Central West Motor Car Co.
Dallas, Sattley Motor & Tractor Co.
Denver, E. F. & H. R. Harrison Co.
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serving as a face—another of a ninepin, and still others are fashioned out of a clothespin and a wooden spoon!

One of the weird spirit dolls is said to contain the ghost of a chief of the Achewa, a Central-African tribe. Another, a rough thing, made out of iron, comes from the River Kongo. A third, from Bechuanaland, is supposed to bring good fortune. This doll looks for all the world like a common dumb-bell, being formed of two round gourds, the center being bound with bright-colored beads.

Last of all, Mr. Lovett showed me a tiny silver doll, not more than an inch long, which he calls his mascot. He got it in quite an extraordinary way. Talking of mascots to the director of the Cardiff Museum, where his collection of toys is housed, while walking across the park there one day, Mr. Lovett said:

"A mascot to be effective must either be found or given with a motive. It must not be bought or made by yourself, and it must be apropos of the matter you have in hand at the time."

At that moment Mr. Lovett saw something shining on the ground, and, stooping down, he picked up a tiny silver doll. As he had been discussing his doll-collection with the director, he now looks upon it as a true mascot.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON THE CIGARET

THIS time it is not a tabulated list of how many people die before the prime of life through intemperate smoking; it is not a treatise on the fiendish skill of the cigaret at slowing up the mental processes. Not what is smoked, but what is thrown away, is to blame now. In short, the cigaret has come under the glowering disfavor of the Fire Commissioner of New York. Recently they had a Fire-Prevention Parade in this city, and one of the feature floats consisted of a white fire-wagon, on which was mounted a gigantic cigaret labeled with the number of fires caused in the past year by discarding lighted "butts" indiscriminately. So the cigaret has come in for even more infamy than usual.

The Boston *Transcript* reprints an illustration of the float, with a general résumé of the New York fire loss for the year as a text. We learn of metropolitan fire-prevention activity, for instance, that:

> Fires so far this year are 1,300 fewer than two years ago, when preventive methods began actually to operate. After reducing the number by 1,000 between January and October last year, those methods this year made a reduction of 303 over the reduced 1915 number—notwithstanding munition-making with its increased hazards. The reduction in money losses so far has been greater than in 1915. It is expected that the losses this year will be more than 35 per cent. less than the losses for last year, which had been diminished over the previous year's losses as follows:
>
> Fire loss reduced in 1915 over 1914 per capita, 32 cents.
>
> Fire loss reduced in 1915 over 1914, total, $1,460,782.
>
> With eight times the population, New York's loss was actually nearly $1,000,000

less than in the first year after the creation of the paid fire department, fifty years ago. This year the still further reduced fire loss will be as good as an unexpected dividend of $2,000,000 to the city.

It needs to be mentioned that for the first time in the history of the greater city, and apparently in the entire history of the fire department, the budget was reduced, instead of increased. That detail is of course a matter of administration—better purchasing supplies, decrease of sinecure, etc. But so is fire prevention a detail of administration. Commissioner Adamson holds that firemen should not only "put out" but "prevent" fires. Between a more economical administration, quicker stoppage of fires, and a more persistent fire-prevention propaganda, New York should save this year on its fire bill even more than $2,000,000.

Commissioner Adamson sets down the causes of the reduced fire loss as follows:

"The reduced fire loss may be attributed to—

"Systematic extension of fire prevention, monthly building inspection by firemen, and increased efficiency of the uniformed force due to the Fire College and School of Instruction training.

"More sprinklers were installed under fire-prevention orders in 1915 than in any previous year, and the greatest amount of substantial structural fire-prevention work in buildings was secured.

"This is because 300 firemen, one in each company district, relieved the fire-prevention inspectors of the housekeeping inspections and left them free for the more effective and permanent form of structural fire-prevention work.

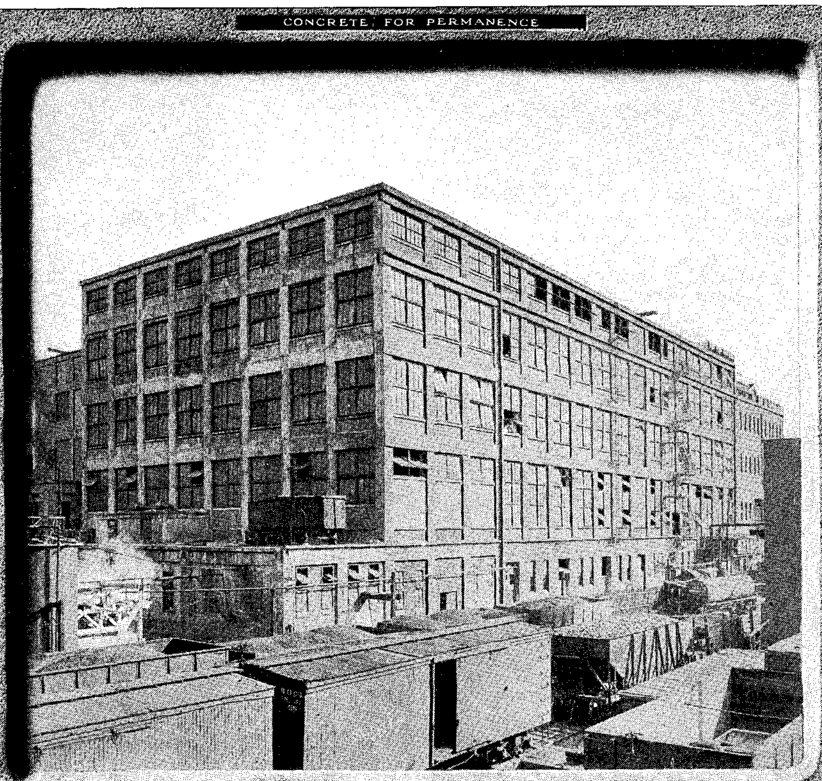
"The 300 firemen inspectors made 1,500,000 inspections during the year and corrected 50,000 fire-producing conditions by verbal requests. Their work caused buildings generally to be kept in better condition and undoubtedly substantially reduced the number of fires.

"Specific proof of the effect of structural fire-prevention work upon the loss is supplied by official reports of many fires by officers in charge. These tell of fires extinguished by sprinklers, of fires checked, and loss curtailed by fire-prevention installations."

As New-Yorkers invariably have to make a celebration out of everything, this general movement has given rise to Fire Prevention Day. The more celebration that is arranged, the more the public is willing to cooperate with the Commissioner, and the larger the dividends paid to the city. Says the account of the "celebration":

To induce the public to cooperate, it has to be shown, over and over and over again, the waste of fires and the cost to each citizen of the carelessness which results in that waste. The parade and its floats served the purpose of an exposition—only it carried the exposition to everybody upon the streets.

Merchants, manufacturers, railways, were induced to distribute and display red placards, 300,000 of them, announcing "Fire-Prevention Day, Clean Up Rubbish." War, politics, the submarine-raid off Nantucket, the breaking up of the bull herd on the Stock Exchange, not to mention the present crush of advertisements and the high cost of paper, cut down the free publicity which newspapers otherwise would



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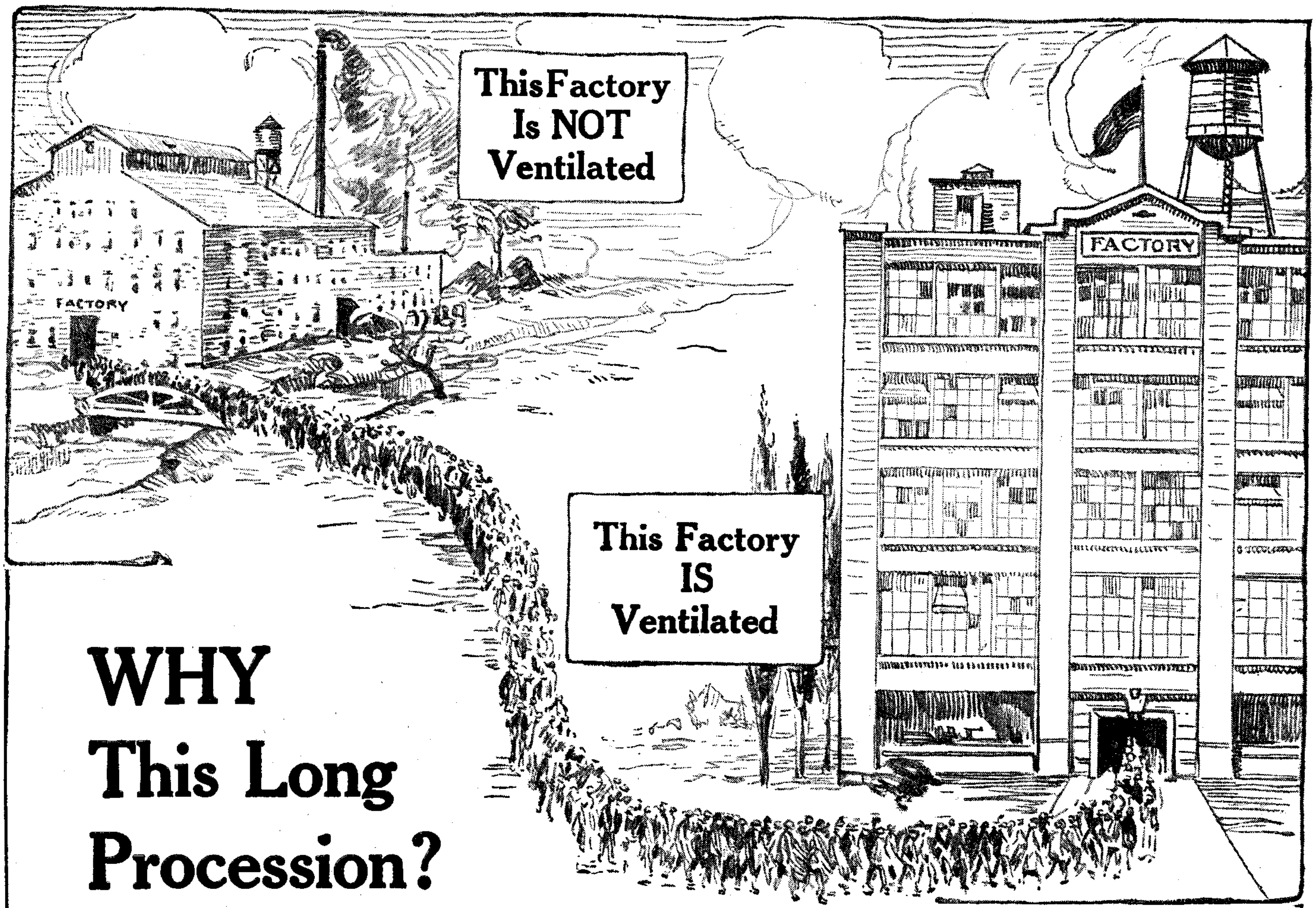

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Yes; prosperity is here! But this in itself does not explain why labor is flocking from the factory at the left to that at the right. For the wages paid are exactly alike. Here is the real reason:

Employees today can pick the factory conditions under which they will work.

Mills and factories which have a positive system of mechanical ventilation attract—and hold—the highest grade help. The poorly ventilated factory which depends upon old-fashioned "natural" means of ventilation can only secure low grade help, with corresponding decrease in output and quality of workmanship. The ill-ventilated shop or work room also invites frequent labor troubles and disaster.

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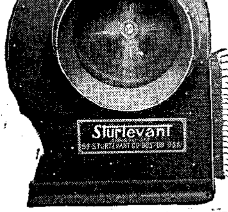

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have given. Nevertheless nearly everybody in New York was made aware of the effort toward fire prevention, how to help it, and what it meant to help it.

One of the fire-prevention floats visualized the annual waste by fire in this city in the terms of wealth. The float represented in bulk the quantity in gold which equals the yearly fire loss, nearly $6,000,000. That, on a 4 per cent. basis, represents an investment of $150,000,000.

In a public statement the Fire Commissioner declares:

"Carelessness causes three-fourths of the fires. Each citizen personally bears his share of the cost. Seventy-five per cent. of all fires occur in the homes of the people. If I could only reach every citizen I would like to say to him: 'Look to your own premises; see if your careless habits may not cause fire conditions. Perhaps you or your children are careless in the use of matches, perhaps you are a careless smoker and throw lighted matches away. Such carelessness last year cost this city, and you paid your share of it, $5,700,000. It is up to you to be your own fire-prevention inspector. Get rid of the rubbish; overhaul your heating plant; examine your electric-light wires.'

"Arson causes 25 per cent. of our fires. This means that more than 3,000 fires were deliberately 'set' last year, costing more than $2,000,000. Juries, do your duty."

It had been hard hitherto for juries to convict for arson. Arson was often one of those "business crimes" we hear of, that some people seem to think less criminal than other crimes. Juries wondered why a man could not burn down his own shack and take up the insurance, if the insurance companies were foolish enough to pay. It was overlooked that careless insurance and arson costs come out of everybody's rate and rent, and that often lives were sacrificed by the spread of flames. Now a man who sets a fire gets a heavy prison term, and it isn't so popular a business.

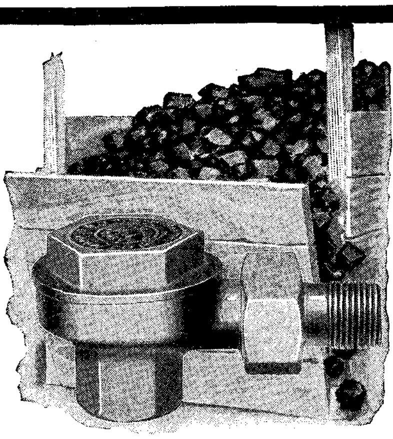
The propaganda against fire carelessness has been excellent in the schools. You may be interested in some typical questions and answers provided by the Fire-Prevention Bureau for teachers' use:

Question: What are some of the main causes of fire doing harm instead of good? *Answer:* When people are careless in handling fire, and when they leave rubbish, piles of paper, excelsior, boxes, and such things around, so that fires can get a good start in case a match, or light, should fall upon these rubbish piles.

Question: How can most fires be prevented? *Answer:* By every one being careful not to do anything that might cause a fire. Children should never play with matches and no one should leave piles of rubbish about. All places, especially cellars and dark corners and closets, should be kept clean and no piles of old newspapers or other rubbish left around.

Question: Why does a match burn? *Answer:* Because the head of the match has phosphorus, or sulfur, in it, phosphorus being a peculiar substance that lights very easily. There are also in the match chlorate of potash, resin, whiting, and powdered flint held together by glue. When the match is rubbed against anything the phosphorus, or sulfur, blazes up and the stick of the match catches on fire.

Question: Why doesn't a safety-match go off when it is rubbed against anything



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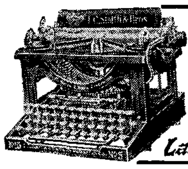

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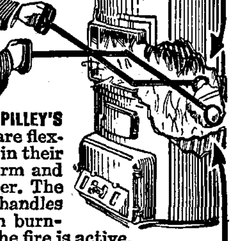

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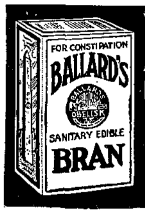

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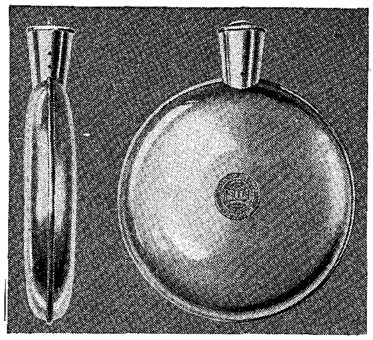

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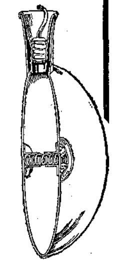

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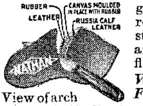

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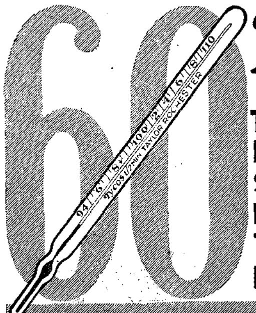

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except the box? *Answer:* Because there is neither sulfur nor phosphorus in the head of the safety-match. The phosphorus is on the box.

Question: Is it harmful to leave ordinary matches around? *Answer:* Yes; because they cause many fires. They should be placed in metal boxes. Matches should never be played with. Every year many children are burned to death while playing with matches.

Question: Why is it dangerous to leave matches around? *Answer:* Because if they are not put in the box they are likely to fall on the floor, where people step on them and start fires. Besides, mice or rats will carry them down into holes in the floor. These animals are very fond of the heads of matches and will gnaw them to sharpen their teeth. This sets the matches off and they cause terrible fires in between the floor-beams of the house.

Question: Is it wrong to use matches with which to look in dark closets or cupboards for lost articles, or to carry matches into cellars to look for things? *Answer:* Many fires are caused by people using matches to look for things in closets, cupboards, and cellars. When one match goes out they throw the burned match down and strike another. This should never be done. Only grown folk should look for things in the dark, and they should use a safe lantern. A candle should not be carried into a cellar or a closet.

Don't be careless in lighting gas-stoves.

Don't look for a gas leak with a light.

Don't put gas-stoves or rings on tables unless they have metal sheets under them.

Don't use folding gas-brackets.

Don't have gas-brackets near windows or lace curtains.

Don't burn gas all night as a "night light."

Don't turn the gas so low that it will go out and cause a dangerous leak.

Don't keep rubbish around.

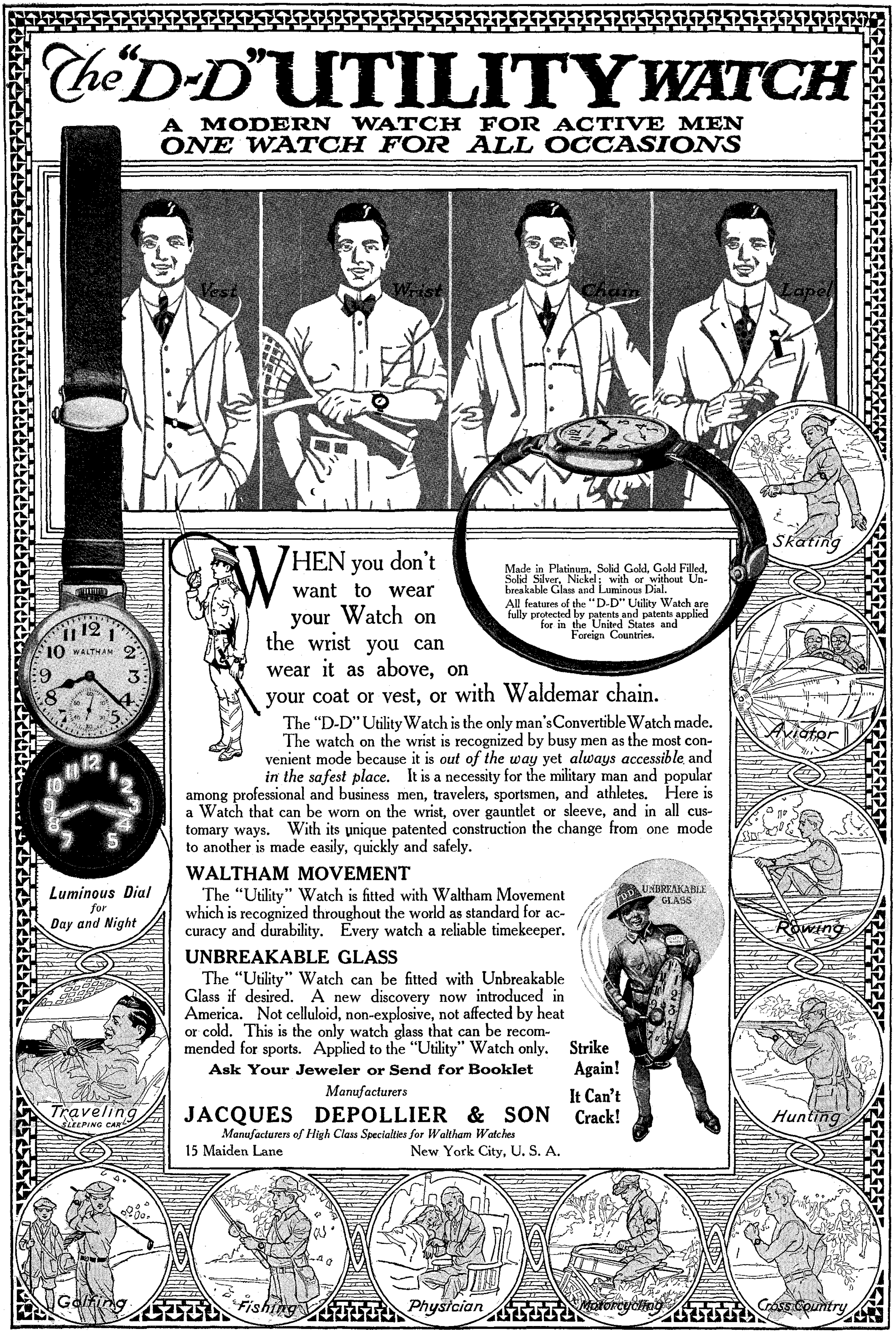
Fire prevention is a cause the people willingly enlist for—once they are shown how it means a saving to them.

FOUR SORROW-QUEENS OF MEXICO

THE recent Mexican practise of putting presidents in and out of office with dizzying rapidity has had, of course, its comic side, which appealed to writers of musical shows and short stories; but it has also had another phase, which spells tragedy for four women who once ruled in that turbulent land. When a President went out of office, it usually called for more than a mere change of rank for his wife. Too often, says the Philadelphia *Record*, it meant exile, or even widowhood.

Mexico has a record for unhappy rulers' wives. As they are named in the account, they include:

> First, the mad Carlotta, Empress of Mexico; then Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, the widow of the "Iron Man" of Mexico; Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, the widow of the "little dreamer," and widowed by assassination, is the third, and the last of the quartet, Señora Emilia Aguila Huerta, widow of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, the "old Indian" dictator, who died a prisoner in this country and left his widow an exile here.
>
> Probably it would be difficult to say which of Mexico's four queens of sorrow is the most miserable. In the case of the poor Carlotta, insanity kindly cast a curtain over her mind. She, at least, may not be able to realize just how full is her cup of sorrow.
>
> For more than fifty years now the mad Empress Carlotta has sat upon her throne of make-believe in the Chateau de Bouchard, a remote and forest-hidden palace near Brussels, where she was left unharmed when the Germans swept through Belgium.
>
> The second member of the quartet of the queens of sorrow is Señora Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, the widow of Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico for more than thirty years, and who died an exile in Paris last July.
>
> To-day Señora Diaz is without a country. She is the former "Carmelita," beloved of all Mexico, and in whose honor the organization known as the "Daughters of Carmelita" was named.
>
> The aged Diaz, yielding before the forces of Madero, put Victoriano Huerta, his trusted general, in charge of his military escort on the train that took him to Vera Cruz. When this train was attacked the old "Iron Man" and his general fought side by side. Huerta finally saw Diaz safe on board the ship which carried him and his "Carmelita" into exile.
>
> A few years before the Diaz Government was overthrown a very close friend of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who calls himself "a soldier of the old guard," wrote the biography of the former Mexican dictator, in which [he paid the following tribute to Señora Diaz:
>
> "During the afternoons a well set-up and distinguished-looking gentleman, accompanied by a stately and noble lady, may often be seen walking together, alone in the shady avenues which surround the castle of Chapultepec. Both are drest simply.
>
> "The correct attire and neatness in every detail of dress show the former to be a soldier and a commander of the army in civilian's clothes. A glance at his companion is sufficient to indicate that she is in every respect a *grande dame*, and her irreproachable good taste is evident in the most trivial detail of dress and manner. Were it not for the noble aspect of the gentleman and the distinguished appearance of his companion, it would be hard to realize that here, before one's eyes, were one of the grandest and most powerful men of the times and his worthy consort.
>
> "A factor which always has an important bearing upon the life-work and destinies of General Diaz is that of his noble and exemplary wife.
>
> "Madame Diaz rules in the hearts of the Mexican people, who love and admire her for the noble example she has set and for her many quiet and unostentatious acts of real charity.
>
> "The remarkable energy and endurance which characterize the life and work of General Diaz are to a great extent attributable to that perfect and harmonious home atmosphere and influence which Madame Diaz has known how to exercise."
>
> Assassination made Señora Sara Perey Madero the third member of the queens of sorrow quartet. She is now an exile in New York.
>
> She is the woman who has been called the Mexican Joan of Arc. She sold her own jewels to pay the soldiers who rose against Porfirio Diaz. She followed her husband tirelessly from camp to camp



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YOUR NEW OPPORTUNITY TO KNOW THE WORLD'S GREAT MUSIC

An interview with Rudolph Ganz, the eminent Swiss pianist, regarding

The Duo-Art Pianola

Rudolph Ganz

WHEN Mr. Ganz grips your hand in an introductory clasp, your instant impression is of a man's man—a keen, virile personality free from the taint of morbidity so often associated with high artistic ability.

He is a composer of fine achievement. His songs and compositions for piano and orchestra are widely performed.

Possessed of remarkable power as an interpretative artist, his popularity as a concert pianist is growing with a rapidity that he well deserves.

Mr. Ganz is the well balanced, well informed type of musician whose sincere and authoritative statements cannot be taken lightly by the public.

"THE DEGREE of pleasure you derive from music depends largely upon your musical associations. Let any person of good taste and intelligence listen regularly to fine music beautifully interpreted and presently he is an enthusiastic music lover."

Mr. Ganz's grave, good humored manner of speaking and the hint of a twinkle that is always lurking about the corner of his eyes betray him for what he is—a big jovial optimist, a fine, wholesome-minded artist who believes simply and earnestly in his art.

"You think then," I said, "that people who consider themselves unmusical are merely those who haven't heard plenty of great music played so they can derive pleasure from it?"

"Yes," he replied, "and so it is that artists, if they live up to their ideals, are accomplishing more than entertainment in their concert work—they are imparting to their audiences music knowledge and comprehension—their interpretations of the musical scriptures are aiding the hearers to a new and broadened capacity for musical pleasure and understanding.

"And now the time has come," continued Mr. Ganz, "when every pianist must awaken to a new responsibility—a new and greater opportunity. By the developments of the past few years the pianist's field has been extended immeasurably."

"You are speaking, perhaps, with your recent experience with the Duo-Art Pianola in mind?" I suggested.

"The Duo-Art Pianola, yes. The reproducing piano brings the artist into intimate contact with the people in their homes—he is to become a part of their daily lives instead of remaining the casual stranger of the concert hall. His message of music is made generally available by the Duo-Art."

"You seem to have a very definite confidence in the ability of the Duo-Art to accurately reproduce your playing."

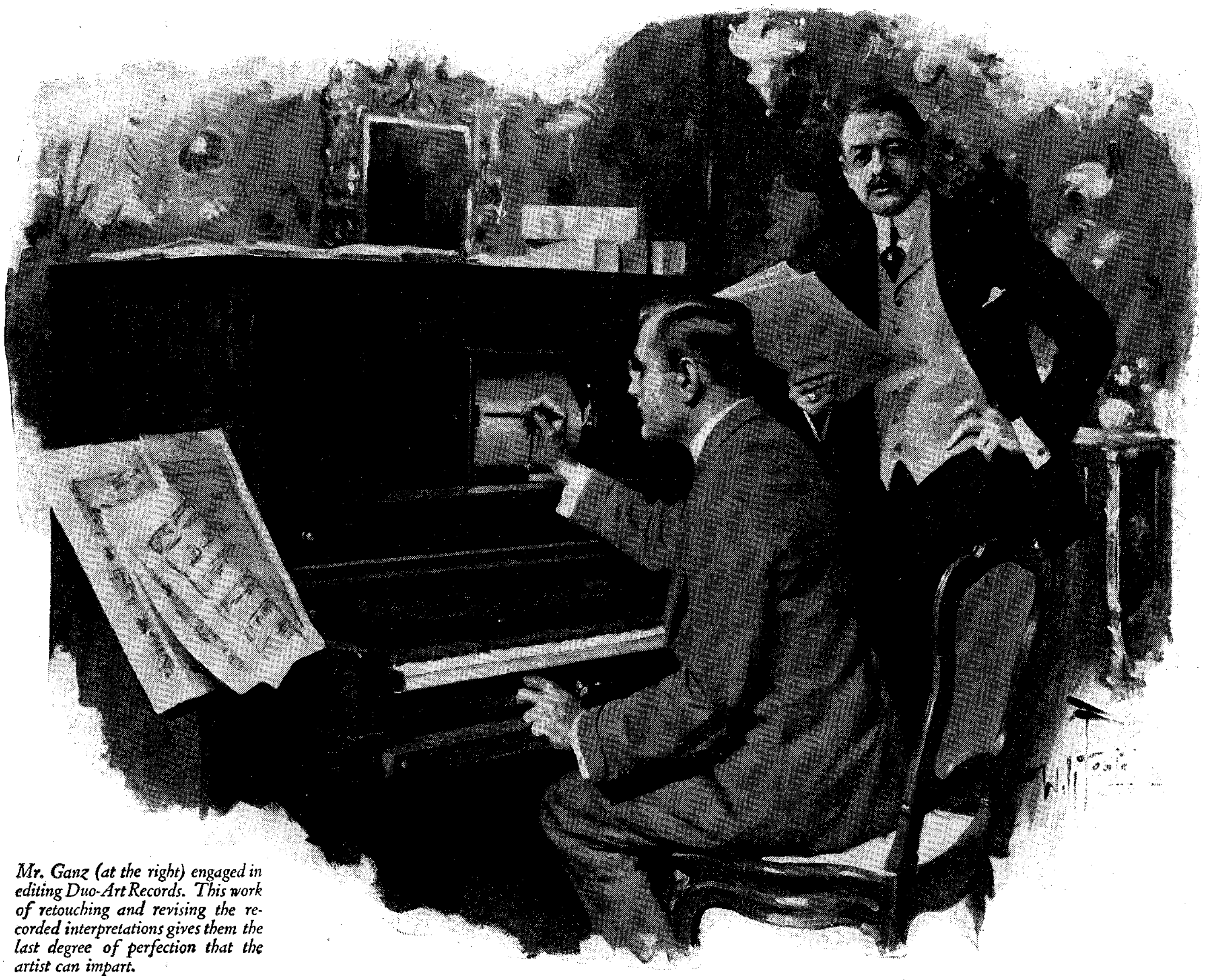
"Well, I must confess that at first I doubted. But now that I have heard my finished records, I have nothing more to ask—these records are my own performances. Anyone who has heard me play would instantly recognize these reproductions."

"Do you intend that statement to apply to the Duo-Art reproductions in all respects? Do you, for example, consider that we have faithfully duplicated your tone production?"

"Surely! I have had no difficulty in getting the tonal results I wanted in my records. The climaxes are worked up just as I played them. The distinction between voices, between theme and accompaniment, are practically perfect. The intonation and crispness of phrasing add the last convincing touch of personality and the tone-production pleases me much. If anyone criticizes it, they criticize my playing," said Mr. Ganz, smiling.

"And tempo and phrasing?"

"Ah! they are perfect—true to my performance. My typical rhythmical



Mr. Ganz (at the right) engaged in editing Duo-Art Records. This work of retouching and revising the recorded interpretations gives them the last degree of perfection that the artist can impart.

characteristics, my rubati, my most personal ways are exactly duplicated. I have been much interested also in the pedal results. By careful editing, the tone color and sustained effects secured by the pedal may be even more fully developed than in the spontaneous performance at the keyboard.

"Thorough work in recording and editing may well bring the interpretation as reproduced by the Duo-Art Pianola to a point where it challenges the artist's performance in the concert hall. When playing in concert so many circumstances and conditions may influence results. In recording we make our own conditions—even choose our moods. So the Duo-Art should present the pianist at his best.

"Instead of feeding upon concert memories, those who love music may actually hear their favorite interpretations whenever they wish. This new and closer contact between artist and audience is to me the most fascinating possibility of the Duo-Art.

"A while ago the Swiss Ambassador in Washington, who is a friend of mine, purchased one of these instruments—and at his request I tried a number of them and chose the one which was to be sent him. In writing him I said—'It is with pleasure that I look forward to being in your home indirectly, for with this new instrument I can have the privilege of playing for you whenever you like, even though I am not with you in person.'

"And that is exactly the way I feel about it—you see! What a delight to be able to think that you are part of the artistic life in so many homes.

"That is the wonderful thing The Aeolian Company has accomplished—to take the concert pianist from the concert hall into the home."

▼ ▼ ▼

I have read the above interview in print, and find it a true report of my statements.

Rudolph Ganz

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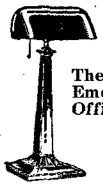

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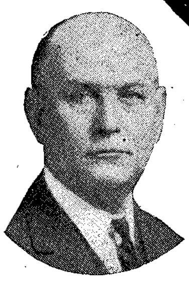

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through the long campaigns, nursing the wounded, solacing the dying, holding up the hope of freedom to the fighters who were left.

Señora Madero is the woman who went to the foreign diplomats in the capital at the time when the Madero rule was threatened. She begged those at the embassies to save her husband, for she feared for his life. They smiled indulgently at her. They could not believe she was prompted by anything more than the baseless fears of an overwrought woman. We learn:

"They will surely kill my husband!" she cried. "You can stop them. Your Governments will not allow this thing to be. Save him!"

"Señora, they would not dare to commit violence," she was told, soothingly.

Then came the *decena tragica* (tragic ten days) in February, 1913, when thousands were slain in the streets of the City of Mexico. Madero gave his defense into Huerta's hands. After frightful bloodshed, Huerta turned traitor, and Madero was imprisoned in the National Palace.

Within a few days Madero, while his frail wife was pleading on her knees for her husband's life, was shot "while trying to escape," all of which was according to the Mexican *ley fuga*, or law of flight.

Señora Madero is small and slight in stature. She does not look strong, and has a strained, startled look of questioning misery in her eyes.

Upon the death of Madero, Huerta seized the Mexican Presidency, but after a stormy career of less than two years he was forced to flee the country. He and all the members of his family managed to escape from Mexico to Spain, from which country they came to New York in May, 1915.

Huerta then purchased a home at Forest Hills, Long Island, but last July decided to establish his home in El Paso. Last June he was arrested on the Texas border on the charge of being involved in a conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws by planning a revolution in Mexico.

Huerta was imprisoned in Fort Bliss, near El Paso, and his wife hastened to his side. It was said that as a result of his arrest, Huerta aged twenty years within a few days, and his iron constitution began to break. A fatal malady developed, and after a number of operations, he died last January, a prisoner in an alien country.

General Huerta's wife held his hand to the last. The windows of the death-chamber opened toward Mexico, and in his last moments of consciousness, Señora Huerta held her dying husband's head in her arms and turned his face so he could look off to the Mexican mountains and the land of his birth, where he so recently ruled as dictator.

As the end came, the life companion of the "Old Indian" sat quietly. She shed no tears, for long ago her well of tears had gone dry. Like the stoic women of her land, she sat in silence. On that day did she recall, perhaps for the first time, the bitter verse of Dante, another famous exile:

"Thou shalt find out how salt to the taste is the bread of others, and how hard is the path of him who goes up and down others' stairs."

AN OLD CLOCK FAILS

AFTER more than a century of faithful service, the old timepiece in the tower of St. Paul's Chapel in New York has at last failed the public. For years millions of New-Yorkers have glanced upward at the steeple as they hurried to work, and the time it told could be depended upon. But of late it has developed an erratic spirit, says the New York *World*, and while it will go very steadily for a day or two, it soon slumps again, and betrays its own independability. As the report has it:

It runs very well for a day or two, and men who have timed their watches by its hands for years say to themselves: "Well, the old clock is running again," and feel satisfied that it should be so. But the next day, or maybe the one afterward, the multitudes accustomed to regulate their goings and comings by St. Paul time find it sadly late or surprizingly fast. Often the hands stop still. Or the hour on one of its four faces will disagree with that on the other three. Occasionally each of the four registers a different hour.

For thirty-one of its 118 years the clock was cared for by Philip G. Walter, the sexton. Walter knew its every whim. He had learned how to manage its aged parts from the sexton who preceded him, and took a certain pride in seeing that it was oiled and cleaned. It was wound under his eye by a crank and pinion dating back to an age when clocks were made by hand. And it kept good time, heralding the hour through every minute of the day. Then Walter died. He didn't exactly die in the usual meaning of the term, but hanged himself in the church just because he was tired of living, his friends say.

It was a sullen day only a few months ago when the sexton climbed laboriously up the belfry-tower, the account tells us, and ended his life almost under the very wheels of the old clock. They found him there later, and the church held a purification service, to rid the fane of the stain of suicide. Then the old caretaker was buried, and the world went on in much the same old way as before. With one exception, as we read:

Not so the clock. Walter no longer was there to see that it had proper care, and younger men lacked the understanding of its whimsies that he had gained in thirty-one years of daily attention. It began to lose time, to gain time, and stop altogether when least expected. An inscription on the frame says that it was "Made by John Thwaites, Clerkenwell, London, 1798," and the venerable timepiece was not to be handled lightly by newcomers. Clock-experts were summoned, and they have tinkered with it week after week while its vagaries still persist. It was made by hand and is one of the oldest clocks in America. Many of the parts could not be duplicated except by a skilful workman at his forge, just as the original parts were made.

There has been some talk of taking down the old clock and substituting a new one. But this would be a shock to several generations of New-Yorkers. The friendly face of the clock is so much a part of the church and the down-town district that a new one would be a painful reminder that time does indeed flee. Tho it no longer registers the hours with the accuracy of yore, time is speeding on and bids fair to claim the clock as one of its victims.

DRAWBACKS OF BEING A KNIGHT OF THE ROAD

IT was Back-Door Slim who gave out the detailed drawbacks. And Back-Door Slim ought to know, for he has been a panhandler, says the St. Louis *Republic*, for more than fifteen years. And now he is, according to the Western paper, back in St. Louis, ready to settle down, convinced that the road is a snare and a delusion.

His other name is Atkinson, and he gained the "Slim" in the early days when he was in baseball. For he was once a star pitcher in the Three-I League—he tells that himself. And he has been other things, which most men do not tell about themselves: an ex-convict of the Missouri Penitentiary, an ex-deserter from the Navy, an ex-globe trotter, and an ex-bus-boy. He has seen inside of twenty-eight jails which he can remember, and many more which he can not remember. Perhaps the most notable thing about his career is that he has ridden more than 300,000 miles on trains and steamships—at no cost whatever to himself. The account of this extraordinary personage tells us that he is now ready to settle down, sticking to the straight and narrow path, and adds:

> Slim has had fifteen years of adventure; has been on the move or in jail somewhere ever since he was fifteen years of age and ran away from school in Memphis. He loved excitement—hated work and got a great deal of both. He has seen all he wants to see of the world, and at the age of thirty says there's nothing to the lure of the *Wanderlust* but hunger, discontent, and a pauper's grave.
>
> Back-Door Slim is staking a come-back and is making good. He is in St. Louis, and has a good job.
>
> His story is a simple one; he gives it out for the good it may do some other lad who sees in the swaying brake-rods an inviting hammock and a throne in a life of ease for a hobo king.
>
> "There's nothing in it; stay at home," is Slim's advice.
>
> "At an early age I was seized with a desire to roam, and while still in short pants I ran away from school at Memphis and started out on the long road of adventure that has no end.
>
> "My first trip was from St. Louis to California. On this trip, through riding the rods on freight-trains and riding blind baggage on passengers, I soon became adept at stealing rides. I traveled over the M., K. & T. from St. Louis to San Antonio, and from there stole a ride over the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles. I soon found that I would either have to beg, work, or starve, and in true hobo style I chose the former.
>
> "During the following eight years I

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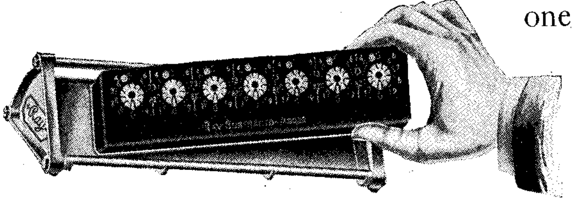

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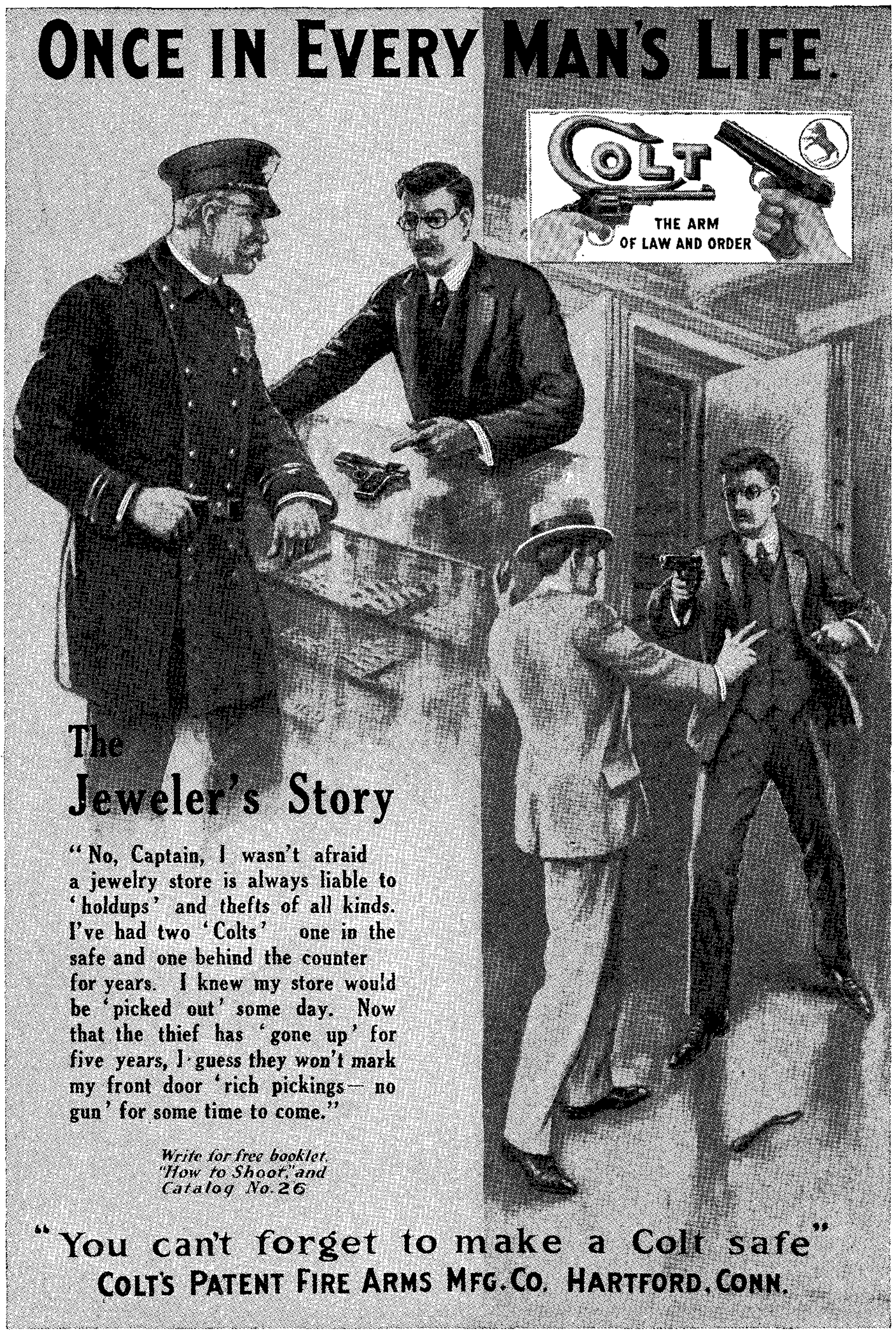
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traveled all over America, a large part of Canada, and most of Mexico, working a little here and there, but mostly panhandling and traveling all the time. I worked at so many different jobs during those eight years that I could not begin to remember them all.

"For a time I was on a cattle-ranch in the Imperial Valley, Southern California, before that country was developed as it is to-day; washed dishes in a restaurant in Boston, worked on a section gang in Southern Alabama, made a trip from San Francisco to Hawaii on a tramp steamer as a deck-hand, and engaged in many other jobs in various parts of the United States.

"In the summer of 1909 I again found myself on the streets of St. Louis, tightening up my belt and wondering where the next meal was to come from. St. Louis always has had a bad name among the hoboes as being one of the worst cities in the country to eat in. The town is crowded with bums the year round, and panhandling is always hard.

"After missing several meals, I decided to enlist in the Navy, as I figured that at least I would get three meals a day. I enlisted here in St. Louis, August 27, 1909, and was sent to San Francisco. After six months of instruction at the training-station I was transferred to the armored cruiser *West Virginia.* She was in dry-dock for the summer and most of the crew put in their time scraping paint and drilling on shore. This soon became monotonous to me, and the old desire to roam again seized me. I determined to desert.

"I caught a freight-train at Vallejo, Cal., and made my way eastward. At Yuma, Ariz., a town that in former times was a terror to tramps, I was pulled from the top of the Sunset Limited by a railroad policeman, and the next day was given a sentence of thirty days on the rock-pile."

Benvenuto Cellini himself never was more determined to escape from prison, despite the costs, than this ex-deserter. He stood it for six days, he says. There were forty of them, guarded by three men armed with rifles. They had to work for twelve hours a day, in the terrific heat, without more than a few minutes rest at meal-times. Not very much romance in this, he observes. But it did not last long, for he continues:

"On the sixth day myself and three other prisoners decided to make a dash for liberty.

"The railroad-yards were near by, and we chose a time when we knew an East-bound freight-train would be pulling out. At the appointed time, as the train had gathered speed, we made a mad dash for it, altho the guards were close at hand and looking at us.

"They lost no time in shooting point-blank at us, and they winged one fellow before he had hardly got started. But the rest of us made it and were soon flying eastward at a merry clip.

"I figured out that the authorities would wire ahead to the next railroad station to catch us, and confided this to my companions, but they would not listen to me. We soon came to a grade, and as the train slowed down I dropt off and hid until nightfall in the mesquite brush along the track. I heard several days later from

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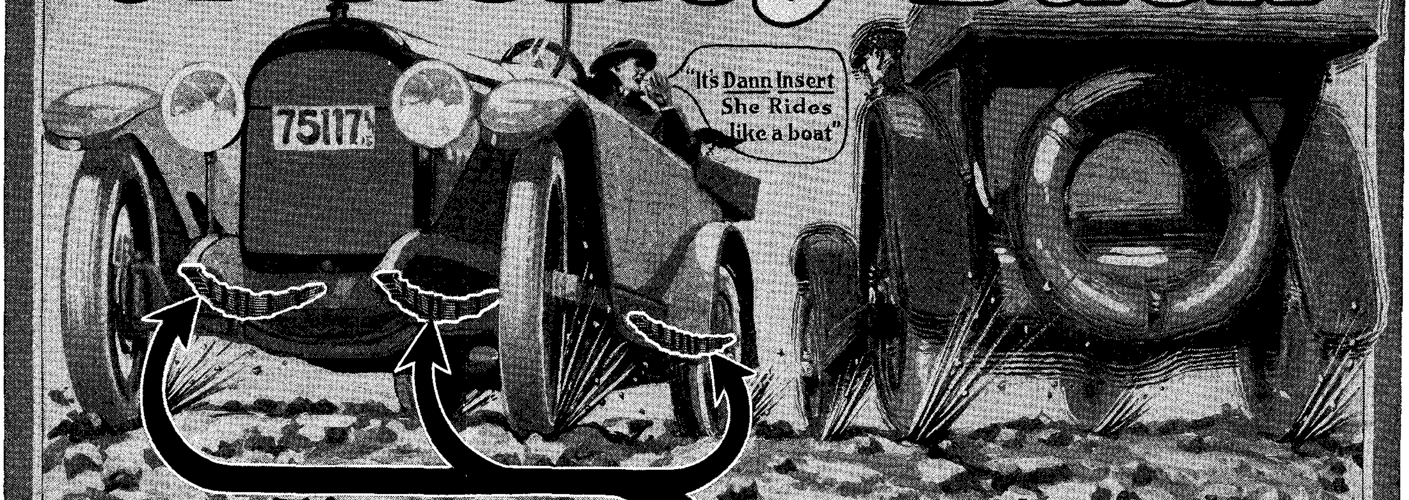
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gives you easy riding or we refund every penny of your purchase price. You have thirty days in which to prove to yourself that Dann Insert is the best thing in the world for easy riding.

Dann Insert eliminates vibration—absorbs road shocks—keeps springs continuously, permanently lubricated—saves you from fatigue—reduces car depreciation—cuts down tire cost—does away with spring squeaks. Every leaf in the spring is doing the work it is built to do, which no spring can do unless its leaves work on anti-friction bearings that are self-lubricating.

Watch the springs on any car when it is driven over rough roads. They are constantly moving up and down; unless the spring leaves move freely over each other you get a stiff, hard-riding car.

Without Dann Insert springs get rusty and pitted from the action of the elements. The rust spots retard spring leaf action and make the car hard-riding.

The whole principle of efficient spring action is to have the spring leaves slide freely over each other. Spring leaves sliding on Dann Insert are free to move as the spring flexes, giving instant, responsive, efficient spring action. Without Dann Insert springs are never working properly, even when new.

Dann Insert is an anti-friction spring-leaf bearing, made of anti-friction metal, so constructed as to furnish lubrication to every square inch of bearing surface. The graphite compound with which it is packed will not flow liquid and run out.

Dann Insert is furnished ready packed in individual boxes for every make and model of car. It is easy to install. Once between the leaves of your springs, hard-riding is done away with; tire cost is reduced; car wear is cut down.

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"The Lubricated Spring-Leaf Bearing"

FREE

Send coupon below for free booklet containing valuable information for car owners.

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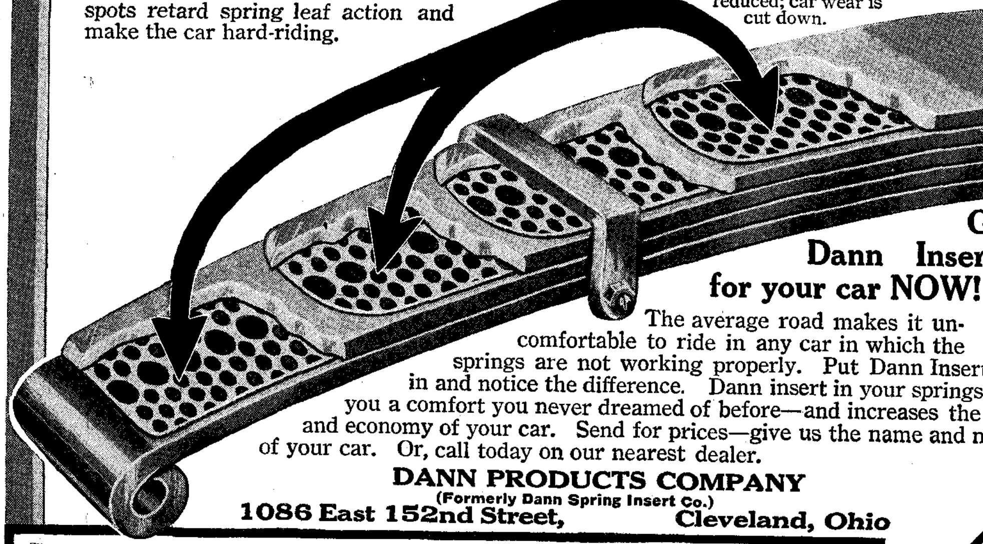

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Send me booklet "The Story of Easy Riding," also price of "Dann Insert" for my car.

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Model.................. Year.........

Name..

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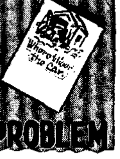

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No Muss—
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about the house. Rats will seek it, eat it, die outdoors. Easiest, quickest, cleanest way. Large size 25c, small size 15c. All druggists or direct prepaid.
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another tramp that my companions were pulled from the train at the next station, as I had surmised, and taken back to Yuma.

"I was very careful to keep under cover for the next few days, and eventually got out of Arizona without being detected."

He tells how he hurried on through New Mexico to New Orleans, where he shipped on a tramp steamer to Rio de Janeiro. The crew were a good sort, he says, but at Rio he left them willingly, for, he explains—

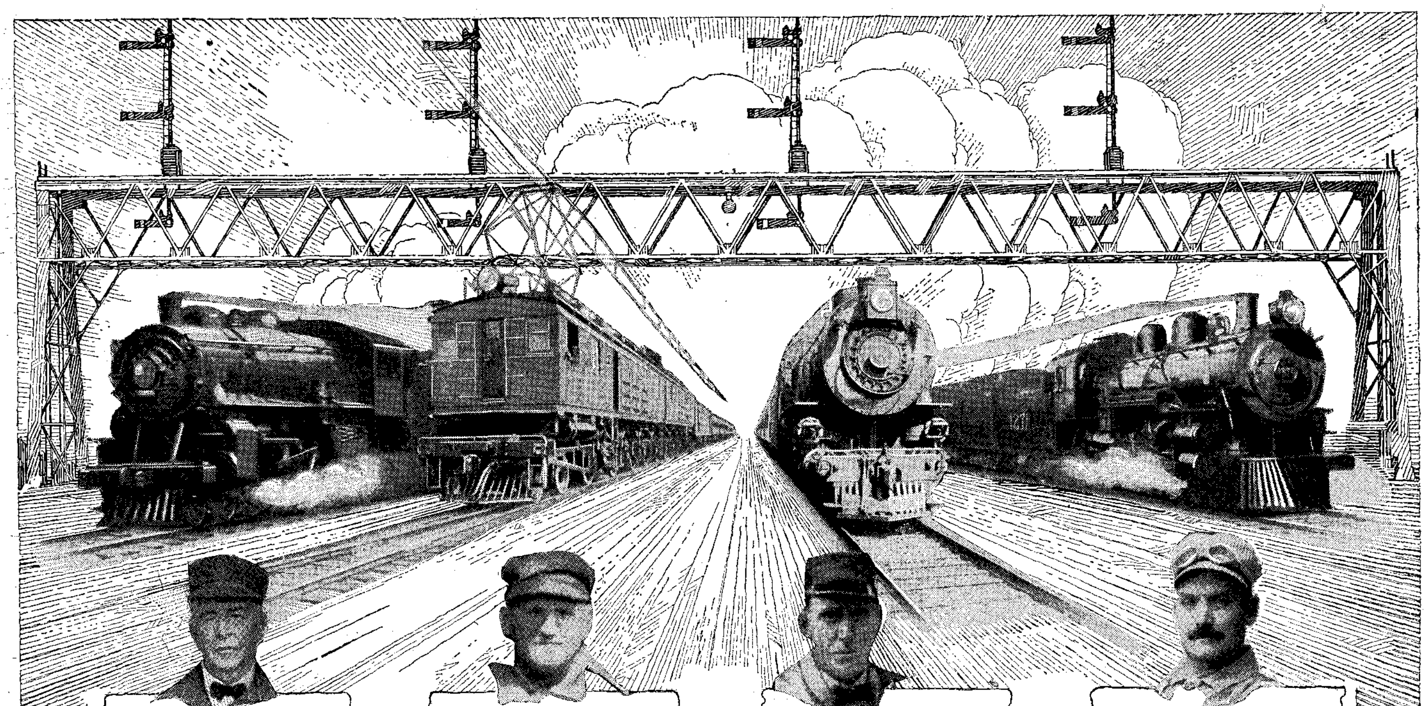
"I left the ship, wishing to see a little of the country. Before I had made up my mind which way to go I had an offer to ship on another British tramp bound for Montevideo, Uruguay. On arriving there I decided to cross the Andes Mountains, as I had a little money and desired to see the country. I found I had only enough funds to buy a ticket to Mendoza, Argentine Republic, which was several hundred miles from the west coast. Being in an adventurous mood, I spent my last cent for a ticket to Mendoza, depending on my wits to eat *en route*. Luckily for me, there were several Englishmen on the train, who gladly gave me a few shillings to help me along.

"Before leaving Buenos Aires I took care to find out about the conditions as to hoboing on South-American railroads, and was told that it could be done. When I reached Mendoza I piled off the train and had not long to wait for a freight-train headed for Valparaiso, Chile. The engineer and conductor on this train were British, and I rode the entire trip on the engine, in addition to getting something to eat and a sovereign on arrival there.

"I stayed only four days in Valparaiso, as I shipped on another British tramp bound for San Francisco. We touched at Callao, Peru, and took coal at Panama City. Here I decided to desert the ship and cross the Isthmus to Colon. This I did, and on arriving at Colon by rail over the Government railroad I soon caught a United States fruit-steamer bound for New Orleans.

"I was soon in New Orleans and was glad to be back in the old United States again. Several days later I caught a freight-train for Memphis. As the train pulled into the yards at that place a railroad policeman grabbed me and, on seeing tattoo-marks on my arm, took me to the police headquarters on suspicion of being a deserter from the Navy. The police in those days were always on the lookout for deserters, as there was a $50 reward for each catch. A description of me was sent to Washington and soon they received an answer that I was a deserter from the *West Virginia*. I was handcuffed and taken by a detective to Norfolk, Va., where I was placed on the prison-ship *Richmond*. Several months later I appeared before a court martial, and on pleading guilty to desertion was sentenced to two and one-half years at hard labor in the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H. There I was drest in on the prison ship *Sutherly*, where I was confined about a month. I was then transferred to the big prison near Kittery, Me., overlooking the bay.

"During the following ten months I cracked rock nine hours a day. I will always remember this experience as one of the most disagreeable of my long series of adventures. Uncle Sam worked us



Engineer Thomas Loftus of the "Twentieth Century Limited," New York Central Lines. He carries a Hamilton Watch.

Engineer James Bailey of "The Olympian," Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He carries a Hamilton Watch.

Engineer Lewis C. Henry of the "Broadway Limited," Pennsylvania Railroad. He carries a Hamilton Watch.

Engineer Wm. S Hair of the "Santa Fe De Luxe," Santa Fe Railroad. He carries a Hamilton Watch.

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It's just as easy for you to have accurate time as it is for these railroad men. It's easier in fact, for your watch doesn't get the constant vibration their watches have to stand. These men carry Hamilton watches adjusted to temperature and adjusted to keep time in five different positions. It is safe to say that any engineer on a fast train carries a 21-jewel timekeeper.

Railroad men buy watches built for accuracy and durability, and these men made the Hamilton Watch famous.

The Hamilton Watch combines the supreme qualities—accuracy, beauty and durability.

Railroad men and jewelers will endorse the Hamilton Watch — *every Hamilton.* There are no low-grade Hamiltons—no Hamiltons with less than 17 jewels—no Hamiltons that are not properly adjusted before leaving the factory — no Hamiltons that are not guaranteed to give complete satisfaction to the user.

The name Hamilton stands for a fine watch. We are in the fine watch business exclusively. All the material, all the machines, all the skill in our factory, is devoted to making watches that will keep time.

Remember this when you buy a watch.

Over 75% of the value of a fine watch is *invisible.* It is the time and care and skill employed in putting it together, and in making the minute final adjustments, that constitute the difference between a fine watch movement and one which merely looks like it.

The story of the Hamilton will enable you to appreciate the good points of a high-grade watch. It will give you an accurate knowledge of what to look for in buying.

Hamilton Watch

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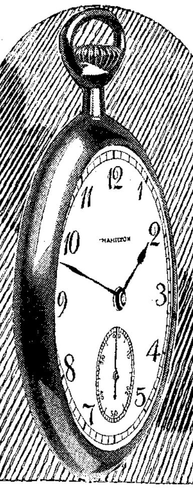

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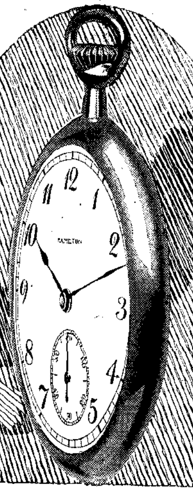

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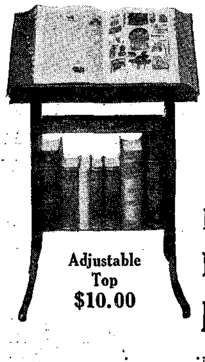

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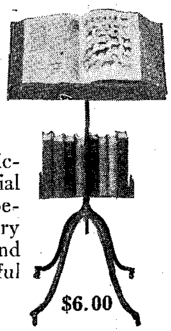

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hard and did not feed us any too well. We worked outside during all the long, cold New Hampshire winter, sometimes in snow a foot deep.

"In March of 1912, while reading in my cell one Sunday, a guard came to my door and told me to get ready to leave, as the Secretary of the Navy had pardoned me. That evening I walked out of the prison in a joyful mood, after having been confined for about thirteen months."

The following year he spent wandering about the country, seeing the inside of many jails for as many different offenses. The opponents of prison reform will note how a release from one institution merely left him in a position to commit another offense and be sent back again. However, in 1913, he had a chance to play ball in a Chicago prison with some of the trusties, and on concluding his sentence he decided he wanted to be a professional ball-player. How this worked he tells thus:

"With this idea in view, I went to Quincy, Ill., where I presented myself to the manager of the team, Tom Hackett, as a professional ball-player. I asked for a trial, and this Hackett gave me, as he was hard up for men. I was rather clumsy, I suppose, and, more for a joke than anything else, Hackett kept me with the club. One day, a game being hopelessly lost, he allowed me to go into the pitcher's box, where, to his surprize, I made such a good showing that he soon allowed me to start a game. I remained with the Quincy club for some time and won a number of games for them. Then I again was seized with the *Wanderlust* and jumped the team while in Bloomington, hitting southward. I landed in Cairo, Ill., and asked for a try-out with the Kitty League Club at that place. I was given a chance, but, after losing three games, was given my time.

"Again I returned to St. Louis, where I ran into an old pal named Snowball. We both were up against it, and he confided to me that he was quite a hand at putting over bum checks. He said he was a poor penman, and suggested that I write a few of the checks out. This I did. Having returned to St. Louis from San Francisco, where we had spent a week in shoving the bum checks over, I was arrested at Sixth and Market Streets by Pinkertons.

"My pal was in bed at the time, and reading of my arrest in the papers the following morning, made his escape and was never caught.

"After two months in the old Four Courts jail I pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. With thirty other men on a chain I was taken to Jefferson City and drest in. I was assigned to the clothing-shop and worked there my entire sentence.

"While in the penitentiary I was sent to the hole six times. That is the cell where all convicts are punished for infractions of the rules. A man usually hangs all day by his hands, chained to the wall, and is let down at night to sleep on a board. My first night spent in the hole was certainly maddening. I will never forget that experience.

"Having served eighteen months and having a good record I was drest out of the penitentiary on March 20, 1915, I was soon back to my old life, riding freight-trains and begging in the streets and at back doors."

This, too, ended with the same touch of romance as the other bits of freedom. He made the acquaintance of another jailer, tho in the meantime, he says, he had been to England and back on a mule-ship with a cargo for the Allies. The stay at a Texas jail followed his return. And after all this, Slim is moved to conclude sorrowfully:

"On my release I came to St. Louis and obtained a job with a motor-car company, where I believe I will stay as long as I can.

"I am wearied of the long road that leads to no place, and while the old desire to travel seizes me quite often, I believe I can eventually get rid of it.

"So, after fifteen years of continuous adventure, during which I have been arrested so many times that I could not remember all of them, I have come to the conclusion that, with all its frills and excitement, the hobo life can only lead to one end—a pauper's grave."

A PHILIPPINE BULL-FIGHT

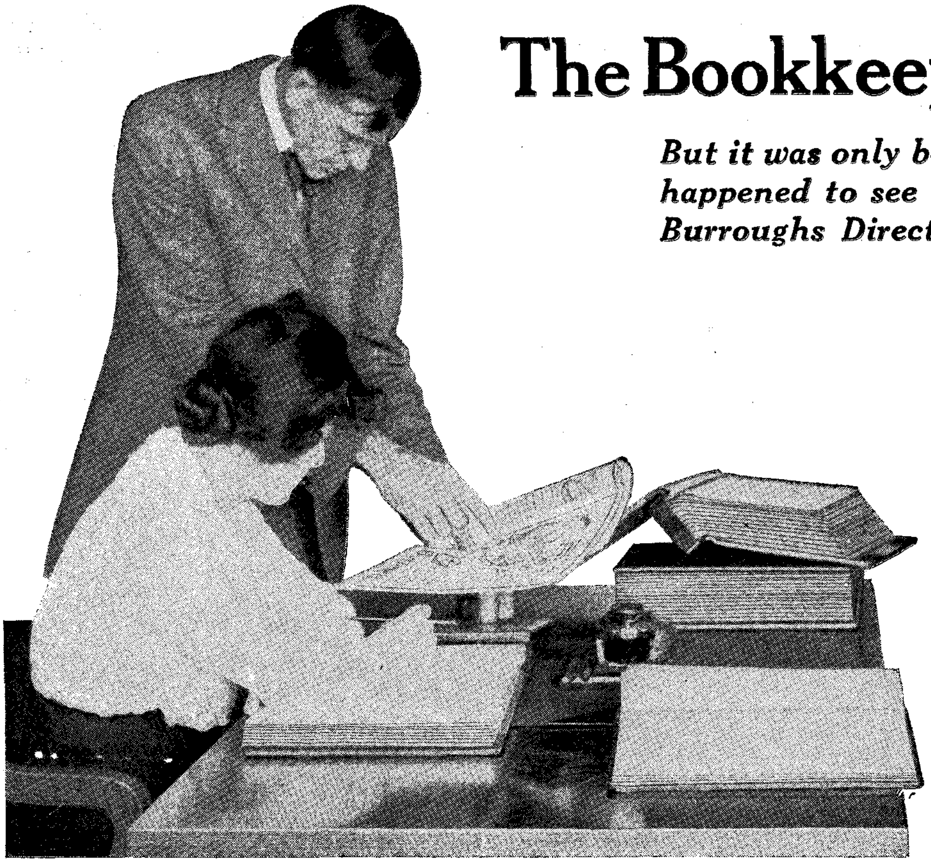
YOU thought the Government didn't allow them? Well, you are quite right, the Administration sent to the Islands from Washington takes particular pains that this old relic of Spanish domination be let pass into oblivion. But once in a while the memory of insular traditions is so strong that a little combat is staged, quite harmlessly, of course, for the edification of visitors or local society. It isn't the real thing, to be sure, but it is so cleverly done that the audience gets all the necessary thrills, without the feeling that it is doing anything forbidden, or that it is encouraging cruelty.

In the Manila *Bulletin* appears an account of one of these Barmecide combats. It was part of the celebration of Spain's national day, and we read of it:

Under one of the most beautiful skies Manila has seen in months, with neither sun nor rain to mar the occasion, several thousand of the city's social élite gathered at Nozaleda Park to witness the *corrida de toros*, or bull-fight, held in celebration of *El dia Español*. It was a benefit, under the auspices of the Casmo Español, the funds to go toward the furnishing of the new Spanish club-house, *Casa de España*, on Taft Avenue.

By the time little Chuchi and Tony Macleod, mounted on prancing steeds, rode up to the *presidente's* gaily decorated box to receive the keys to the bull-pen, the grand stand and bleachers were well filled with a gay throng of happy, jovial people, old and young, all in their brightest holiday attire. The señoritas, especially, were resplendent in their gaily colored dresses and bewitching mantillas.

Promptly at three o'clock the first bull was turned into the arena and the fun began. While it was only a make-believe bull-fight, the sport as exhibited in Spain being forbidden in this country, many there were who got their first idea of what the real article is like. The bull, while



The Bookkeeper Didn't Quit

But it was only because the President happened to see an advertisement of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting

Miss Gilhooley was ready to quit.

The statements were not out and the books refused to balance, although it was late in the new month.

She was tired of hunting for mistakes, tired of night-work on the part of the whole accounting department—just plumb tired out!

(She was really tired of pen-and-ink bookkeeping—but she didn't know pen-and-ink was the real trouble.)

The President Finds the Answer

J. N. Shymanski is President of Shymanski and Sons, clothing makers, of Louisville, Ky.

He is the type of man who doesn't give up when he strikes an obstacle. His business is proof enough of that.

Fortunately he happened to pick up a copy of the Saturday Evening Post and his eye lighted on the very thing he needed.

It was an advertisement headed "One Little Girl with a Burroughs Keeps the Evinrude Books."

Prompt Action Saves the Day

The magazine was out December 16. Mr. Shymanski didn't waste any time in learning all about the advantages of machine bookkeeping. A demonstration of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting in his office on December 18 convinced him that here was the solution of his bookkeeping troubles. Pen-and-ink posting went to the discard.

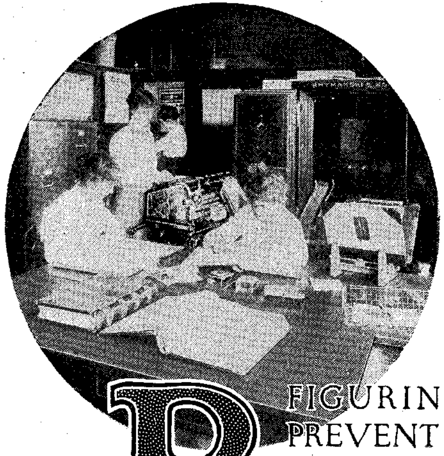
Miss Gilhooley found the operation of the Burroughs simplicity itself.

She just takes the page out of the loose-leaf ledger, slips it into the carriage of the machine, presses down two or three keys and touches the operating bar. The machine prints old balance, date, folio, debit, credit and balance, each in the proper column—automatically adding or subtracting as necessary. Individual accounts are always in balance.

Statements also are made out on the Burroughs and go into the mail promptly—models of accuracy and neatness.

Needless to say, Miss Gilhooley is still on the job and most enthusiastically, too.

There's a Burroughs Figuring and Bookkeeping Machine to fit the needs of any business—98 models in all. Your telephone book or your banker will supply the address of the nearest of the 170 offices maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada.



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Many spaces for Post Marks, under the various State headings, contain suggestions for the collector. For example—under Massachusetts will be found spaces marked as follows: "Capital of State," "Seat of Harvard University," "Old Whaling Port," "Centre of Witchcraft Agitation," etc. The Post Marks needed for these would be Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford, Salem, etc.

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The Outlook informs you accurately and concisely concerning the things you really need to know about—the things that are vital to you and your family and your business and your country.

Perhaps the general purpose of The Outlook cannot be better defined than in these recent words of Theodore Roosevelt:

"For six years I was steadily at the editorial council board. In all that time I never once heard it even suggested that the conduct of The Outlook should be shaped in any way save as sincere conviction and conscientious regard for the public good demanded it should be shaped. Always the discussion was along practical lines. The editors, as practical men, discussed what the course of the magazine should be, but they discussed it always from the standpoint of practical men devoted to the service of lofty ideals."

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not the most ferocious in the world, gave the various *banderilleros* and *torreos*, drest in the quaint fantastic costumes of the professional bull-fighters, ample opportunity to demonstrate their skill and temerity.

Other bulls came and went without creating much excitement until the last act on the program was staged.

It consisted of four of Manila's bravest young Don Juans sitting at a small table in the center of the arena, playing a game of cards and nonchalantly smoking their cigarets, when suddenly a big bull, one of the largest and most ferocious of the lot, perhaps, was turned loose and charged the group. As the prize was a handsome gold watch to go to the last man to leave the table, and as the bull's horns were padded, no one got up—until the bull helped them up, which it did with a vim, scattering table, chairs, cards, and Don Juans in all directions.

This was adjudged a draw, and cards were cut to decide the winner.

HEROISM WITHOUT A CANNON-ROAR

MORE than one man has drawn endless consolation out of the Miltonian line, "They also serve who only stand and wait," and the knowledge of the truth of this has made many a man satisfied to be an unknown but valuable citizen. And just like these are the many who have achieved heroism without the recognition of it by governments or national press. Gold medals do not necessarily indicate the hero; nor does the waving flag or the cannon or the uniform mean that all who stay at home are cowards. Some of the bravest men are those whose only uniform was the worker's garb or an up-to-date business suit.

The tale of such an unlabeled hero is told in *The Baltimore & Ohio Employees' Magazine*. And the tale is true, every word of it, says the account. The story is quoted from a news item in the Cincinnati *Post*, and begins with the snap-bang of true realism:

It's midnight on the Oklahoma prairies. A heavy passenger-train, loaded with precious human freight, is rushing through the gloom. The engineer hears a sound behind him, he turns his head, and gazes into the muzzle of a "45." "Hands up!" comes the crisp command, "slow down, quick."

The driver is an old-timer and obeys. The bandits, fifteen in number, cover the train from end to end. They marshal the train crew, in short order, near the engine.

"Get in line!" is the order. Comes Ed Oldham, rear brakeman, lantern in hand, a black-visaged robber holding a pistol to his ear. "Line up there, you!" the bandit chief tells him.

"I can't," says Oldham; "freight behind. I've gotta flag it," and he starts back over the hill.

A bullet sings by his ear. "Stop!" echoes the sharp command. Oldham turns his head, but keeps a-going.

"There's a freight just over the hill, I tell you. There will be a wreck if I don't get back there," he retorts.

The colts crack again. Close enough, this time. The tips of two fingers fly off the brakeman's hand. Not the lantern hand, tho, thank God.

"I'll shoot to kill next time," warns the robber, as he follows up the still-retreating trainman. Oldham answers, but plods doggedly on, "Can't help it, I must flag that freight."

The robber lowers his gun, a look of admiration glinting in his eyes.

"One game durn fool," quoth he. Then he listens intently. Far away, over the hill, comes a rumble.

"There sure is a train coming, boys," he says to his mates. To the brakeman, "Come along!" They break into a run together, pant up the steep hill, gain the crest, the rumble growing into a roar. Then the red lantern waves warningly, brakes whine, and as the headlight flashes over the rim of the hill, the freight stops—just in time. Three Pullmans of sleeping passengers, besides the packed day-coaches, are saved from a death-dealing collision.

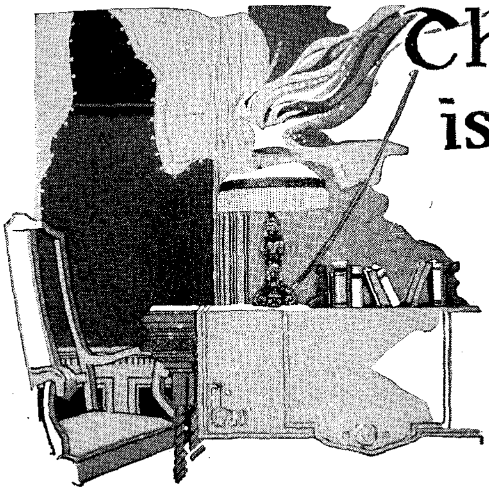
That brakeman was trained to obey. He knew his duty and did it. Is any soldier upon Europe's firing-line, officer or man, doing more? Only a railway private, but a hero. And it's true, every word of this tale.

IMPRESSIONS OF FOUR CITIES

NOWADAYS it is "impressions." We have impressionism in art and decoration; we have impressionistic studies in music. We no longer hear Beethoven, we taste his sound-combinations, just as we see Debussy and the French composers. So, when an outsider visits great cities he no longer tells what he sees, but gives an "impression" of how the locality affected him.

A writer in *The Bellman* has done this on visiting the four largest cities of his country, and it is an interesting experiment to those who have done likewise to check up the details, and see how accurately they describe these four centers of American city-life. The appearance, the atmosphere, and the spirit of all four are all incorporated in these crisp and pungent paragraphs. For instance, we read of New York:

> A thumping taxicab, driven furiously over the random pavements of Seventh Avenue, among pawnshops and saloons and frowsy, good-natured people, all too fat or too thin, busy, but taking plenty of time to gaze curiously at every unwonted sight. A club, scrupulously unimproved, with loungers making up their minds at ten o'clock to go to work, meanwhile railing at critics. A hive of preposterous office-buildings, where very young men run about with the air of just having received a confidential message from Mr. Morgan, and where older ones, fingering the ticker-tapes, discuss the stock-market, or the war, or the recent prize-fight. Subway trains jammed with the cleaner representatives of all races, and surface-cars with the dirtier ones. Another club, very spacious and oppressive, where one encounters half-forgotten acquaintances, and they thump little bells, and say "Scotch." A street of obtrusive lights and



The CHILD is ASLEEP

Just on the other side of that wall!

The curtain blows into the lamp—flares up like lightning—and in five minutes the whole room is ablaze, with the flames licking greedily at the walls.

There they *stop*. The fire cannot go beyond that one room. The house is built throughout of

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His home is permanent, beautiful, and safe. His walls are built of the big and permanent Natco Hollow Tile units, with decorative stucco outside and plaster inside adhering to the patented dovetail scored surface of the tile. There is no lath—no furring. There is no cracking of walls and ceilings from expansion and contraction.

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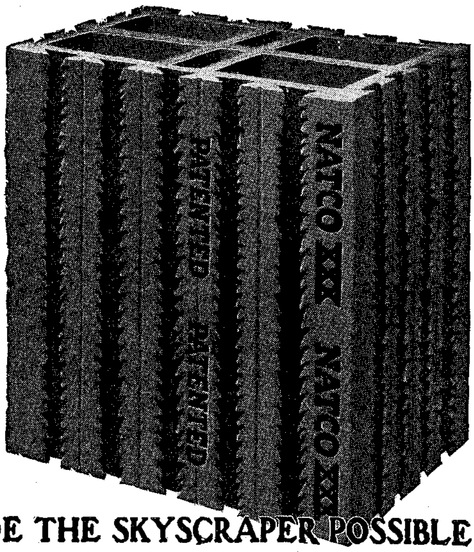

This is a NATCO XXX Hollow Tile, of the type used for residence wall construction. These big units mean quick and permanent construction and everlasting safety against fire. Note the air cells which make the NATCO wall temperature and damp proof, and the patented dovetail scoring on the surface for a strong mechanical bond with decorative outside stucco and inside plaster. No studding or lath is required. There is a NATCO tile for every building purpose, from smallest residence to largest skyscraper. It is the most modern building material made.

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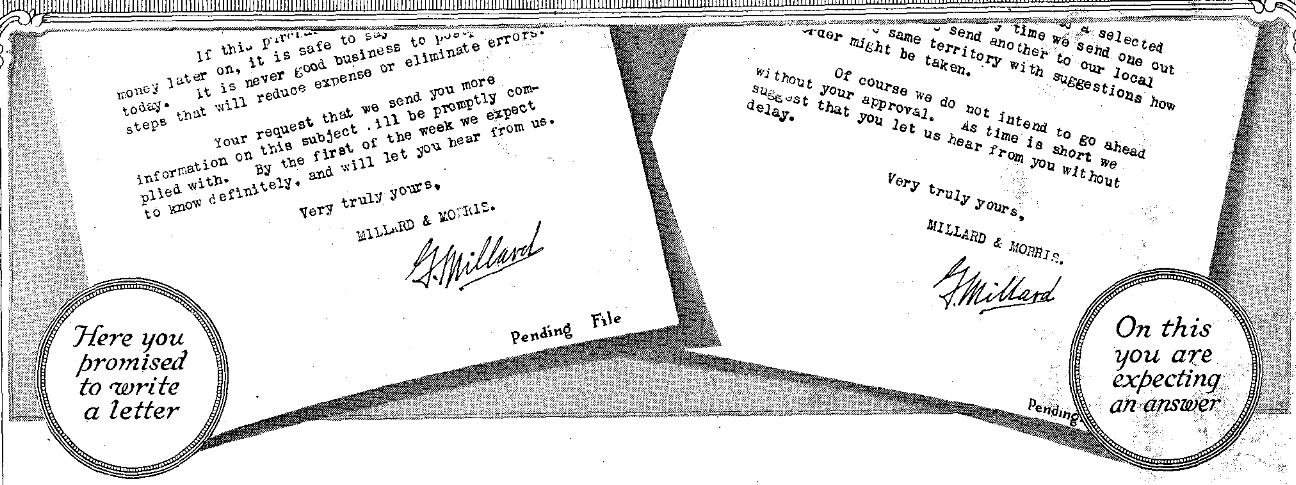
> cross-currents of men and women—fascinating till one realizes how little there is behind these lights that he still wants to see. An enormous opera-house, where rich people pay from six dollars up for seats; and a still larger amphitheater, where poor people pay twenty-five dollars apiece to see a fight. Unbounded cordiality, urging you to stay longer; the people have the air of friends rather than of innkeepers; yet it is well to buy your return ticket before you meet them. Cafés where, at three o'clock in the morning, one breathes tobacco, alcohol, and dancing, and ceases to wonder what will happen next. Art is there, letters and the stage, all tensely gambling their peace against the moment's sensation. You can tell them from the more or less useless men and women about them by the shadows over their eyes when the music stops. Plenty of people, not often recognized, who live almost as they might live in Augusta, Maine, yet with a grotesque pride in the city that is so remote from their conscientious, unmoved lives. A freedom from moral criticism utterly un-American; Mrs. Grundy serene in Greenwich Village. Through all, a sense of the present so keen as to blot out the past, and leave the future unguessed. Lumber-speculators used to cut timber that way, till the rivers dried up.

Then he turns his attention to Chicago, "*abattoir* of the world," as a poet called it. The dun gray of a bristling American metropolis looms again in his words, as he says:

> A particularly well-appointed train discharging its passengers into an incredibly squalid station. Irritable street-cars trying to hurry, and clanging their protests against the human and administrative perversity that keeps stopping them. A grimy elevated structure blocking the vista of every main thoroughfare. Rather shabby people in very great haste, either to get to work or to get away from it. Office-buildings whose height is rendered unimaginative by their horrible squareness. Offices inside those buildings, where stenographers stop chewing gum long enough to tell you to sit down and wait in a room where there are no seats. A one-sided avenue of magnificently incongruous buildings, commanding a limitless view of gray railroad-tracks, brown dumps, and the muddy-yellow lake. A wind. A navigable sewer, with bridges, tugs, freighters, and even wharves, like a river. Expensive and sometimes beautiful dwellings whose owners are always out of town. Countless miles of smaller houses, looking so much alike that one is puzzled to know whether their occupants are generally able to identify them—and, if so, whether they want to. Brewery signs, "McAvoy's Alma Mater on Draft," at which nobody laughs. A few artists who lament that no one understands them, and writers who want to go to New York. A university sometimes pointed out by strangers as all that is left of the World's Fair of 1892. Noise, dirt, hurry, and discomfort; the unchastened American of a British farce. And yet quiet spots, suggesting that the world is not bounded by railroad-tracks, and that some day the people will be rid of the smoke that eddies restlessly between them and the stars.

The third sketch is of course, that of



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time we send one out
send another to our local
same territory with suggestions how
rder might be taken.

Of course we do not intend to go ahead without your approval. As time is short we suggest that you let us hear from you without delay.

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G. Millard

Pending

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On this you are expecting an answer

It Never Forgets

DO you write all the letters you promise to write? Do you get answers to all the letters you write that require answers?

Do you remember to write the supplementary letter you promised and do you remember to jog the other fellow for his answer?

That is the use of a pending file. The pending file never forgets.

One carbon copy isn't enough. The regular carbon copy of your letter goes to the file. Men who do not want to overlook things are having two carbons made, one for the regular files, one on a distinctive color, green or blue, for a little pending file that is laid on their desk every morning.

When a pending matter is attended to and out of the way, tear up your pending copy and throw it away.

A pending file won't let you forget. It is nothing you have to buy. It consists merely of a portfolio or a large envelope.

Just look at it every morning, and you know exactly where you stand on everything that requires your attention.

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the City of Brotherly Love, and somehow we feel that the narrator prefers it among them all. He paints in the great flat town in a manner to make it teem with humanity, as he tells us:

> A railroad-station in which one has the sense of there being no trains. Streets grouped uneasily round an enormous department-store, resenting its intrusion, but too well bred to show it. A city hall broken out with eruptions of civic art. Across its *façade* an electric sign saying, "Welcome, National Flower Show." Directly facing this sign, and strung across Broad Street half a block away, a banner with the words, "'Unless Ye Repent, Ye Shall All Perish.'—Jesus." Green blinds and white shutters. Warehouses where huge, leisurely negroes play tenpins with ponderous bales of cotton or wool. Courteous, quiet people, who greet you with a friendly question as to what train you are leaving on. Business men who seem to have spent the day waiting for your call without impatience, and bidding you farewell without ostentatious regret. Solidity founded on the sense that here, alone among America's larger cities, history is not a memory, but a fact. Red-brick demonstrations of that fact. Very long names for financial concerns, so that their signs have to be in small type; one could not speak such names in a hurry, and Philadelphians do not abbreviate them. A mausoleum, the fitting Taj Mahal erected in love for the nation's most prolific weekly. Houses in which people have lived. Signs of decay: a gross apartment-hotel breaking the level sky-line of a square where children play in the sunshine. Narrow, yet uncrowded, streets at rather severe angles—the right angles of habit, not of the efficient town-planner. A sense of being unlike New York, and thanking God for it; for other places, interest without enthusiasm. Warmth, well-being, restraint; a city unique in that here grandfathers are of more value than descendants. Accomplishment without bustle, yet a melancholy hint that all change to come is likely to be for the worse.

And by way of conclusion, he swings around to the Hub of the Universe, and portrays the results of the presence of just such Bostonians as think so when he thus describes the spiritual capital of New England:

> A city where the Pilgrims land twice a week, and go into politics. Aimless streets, in which the pedestrians often jostle the trolley-cars off their tracks. A subway that leaks. Public Gardens in which there is no room for play, and a Common off which generations of slumberers have gradually clutched all the grass. A gold-topped state-house, once the city's pride, and now being enlarged to become the taxpayer's bugbear; the combination monumentally ugly, Priscilla Alden in a taxicab. A dignified old hill labeled, "Rooms to Let." A feeling that the true Bostonians could be found, if one only knew where to look for them; meanwhile, all the races of Europe grumbling at being in such close proximity to one another. Two dirty little Italian boys fighting profanely round the statue of Edward Everett Hale. *The Atlantic Monthly.* Hotels which always appear to be on the verge of financial collapse: the most prosperous-looking one failed the other day. A newspaper, admirable and unique, edited in two coal-cellars and a wine-bin; the hurrying pressmen knock the pipes out of the editors' mouths with their protruding elbows as they pass. Excavations in most of the principal streets, temporarily suspended by strikes, or because a great Irishman is successfully withstanding investigation. A city in which unquestionably corrupt immigrants put up tablets to the memory of the great-grandfathers of the men they beat in the last city election; a seaport, long conquered and occupied by invaders, gradually losing faith in the vitality of its own past. Men and women to whom the war in Europe is an intense reality; Americans who, by actually sacrificing time, money, and strength they need for themselves, have learned something of the great lesson. Harvard professors demanding rifles, and somebody to shoot them at. An unblended mixture, and yet the center of a new idealism, beginning to forego obvious happiness for the greater joy of serving; still unconscious that, in ways now scarcely dreamed of, it may win again its ancient glory.

THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTICAL BABEL OF BUKOWINA

THIS little Austrian province with its capital, twice captured and then lost again by the Russian armies, is of particular interest just now, for with Transylvania it forms the principal part of the Roumanian *irredenta*, which Ferdinand von Hohenzollern is anxious to take away from the faithful ally of his cousin William. D. Raimund Friedrich Kaindl, professor of history and ethnography at the University of Czernowitz, in the famous geographical magazine, *A. Petermann's Mittheilungen* (Gotha), gives us some authentic information about this Austrian *Kronland*, one of the youngest accessions (1774) to the original, exclusively German dominions of the House of Hapsburg.

Of the 794,924 (1910) inhabitants, 305,101 spoke Ruthenian (Little Russian), 273,254 Roumanian, 168,851 German, and 36,210 Polish. The rest was divided among the Bohemians, Slovenians, Servo-Croats, Hungarians (10,391), and Italians. The nine idioms are paralleled by an equal number of religious confessions, among which the Greek Oriental Church is represented by 547,603 adepts, the Synagog by 102,919, Roman Catholicism by 98,565, Greek Catholicism by 26,182, and the Lutheran confession by 20,029.

The Roumanians occupy mainly the southeastern sections of the province while the Ruthenians live in its northwestern parts. But there is, of course, interpenetration throughout the whole territory, the same ethnographical phenomenon appearing already in the ancient, independent province of Moldavia, whither the Ruthenians fled to escape oppression by their Polish "brethren."

The first German settlements date from the fourteenth century. Their founders came from Transylvania, which had her German colonies as early as the eleventh century, and from Galicia where the first Germans established themselves in the

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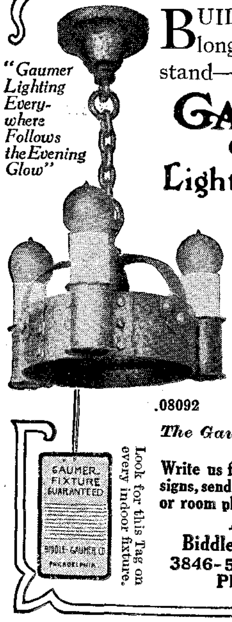

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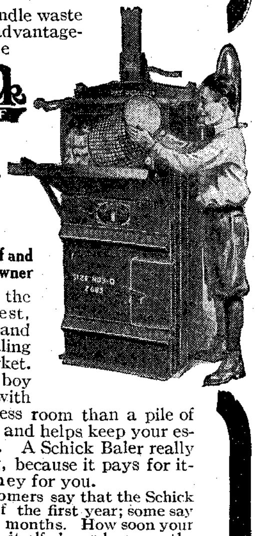

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thirteenth century. These Bukowina Germans, mainly artizans and merchants, disappeared in the fifteenth century to reappear, however, under Maria Theresa (1740–1780) and Joseph II. (1780–1790). They live among the other nationalities; only the descendants of the colonists hailing from southwestern Germany (Schwaben), Bohemia, and Upper Hungary, have their own villages

The Hungarians, who also live in compact colonies, immigrated not directly from Hungary, but from Moldavia, whither their ancestors fled in the fourteenth century, partly to escape religious persecution.

The most interesting ethnographical and confessional group are the Lippowany (*recte* Philippowzy) (3,232), a Russian progressive sect which separated itself from the Orthodox Russian Church in the second half of the seventeenth century. During the Russian occupation of the Bukowina (1769–1774), they left the country, but returned after its annexation by the Austrian monarchy. Linguistically they are counted among the Ruthenians.

The Jewish element immigrated mainly from Galicia and Russia.

The Polish settlement dates principally from the time of the union of Galicia and Bukowina (1786–1846). They live at present mostly in the capital, Czernowitz.

The Armenians and gipsies no longer form independent groups. The gipsies, whose ancestors are mentioned as serfs as far back as the fifteenth century, amalgamated with the Roumanians.

As to the latter, we are face to face with a unique statistical puzzle. The majority of the Roumanian as well as Ruthenian peasants are illiterate; even some of their village elders are not on the best terms with the prime reader. Therefore, when in the year of the census the Roumanian political machinery happens to be stronger than the Ruthenians, tens of thousands of this latter nationality are simply added to the Roumanian column. This politico-ethnographical trickery is facilitated by the fact that the majority of the Ruthenians belong to the same church as the Roumanians, *i.e.*, Greek Oriental. The Poles adopt a similar maneuver, prevailing upon the Jews and Germans to put themselves in the Polish column.

Should Bukowina become part of Greater Roumania, new elements will be added to the linguistic, religious, and ethnic Babel.

Not So Bad As That.—Her Mother—"Do you think Ferdinand is deceiving you?"

Mrs. Bridemore—"Oh, I wouldn't think that. But he frequently lies to me."
—*Puck.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

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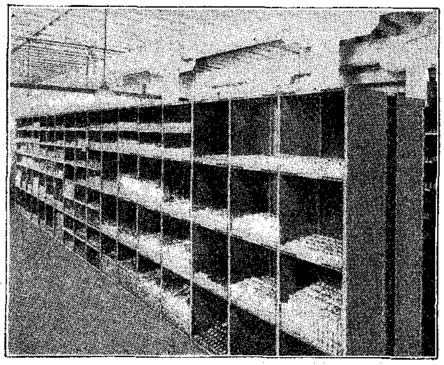

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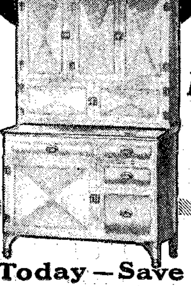

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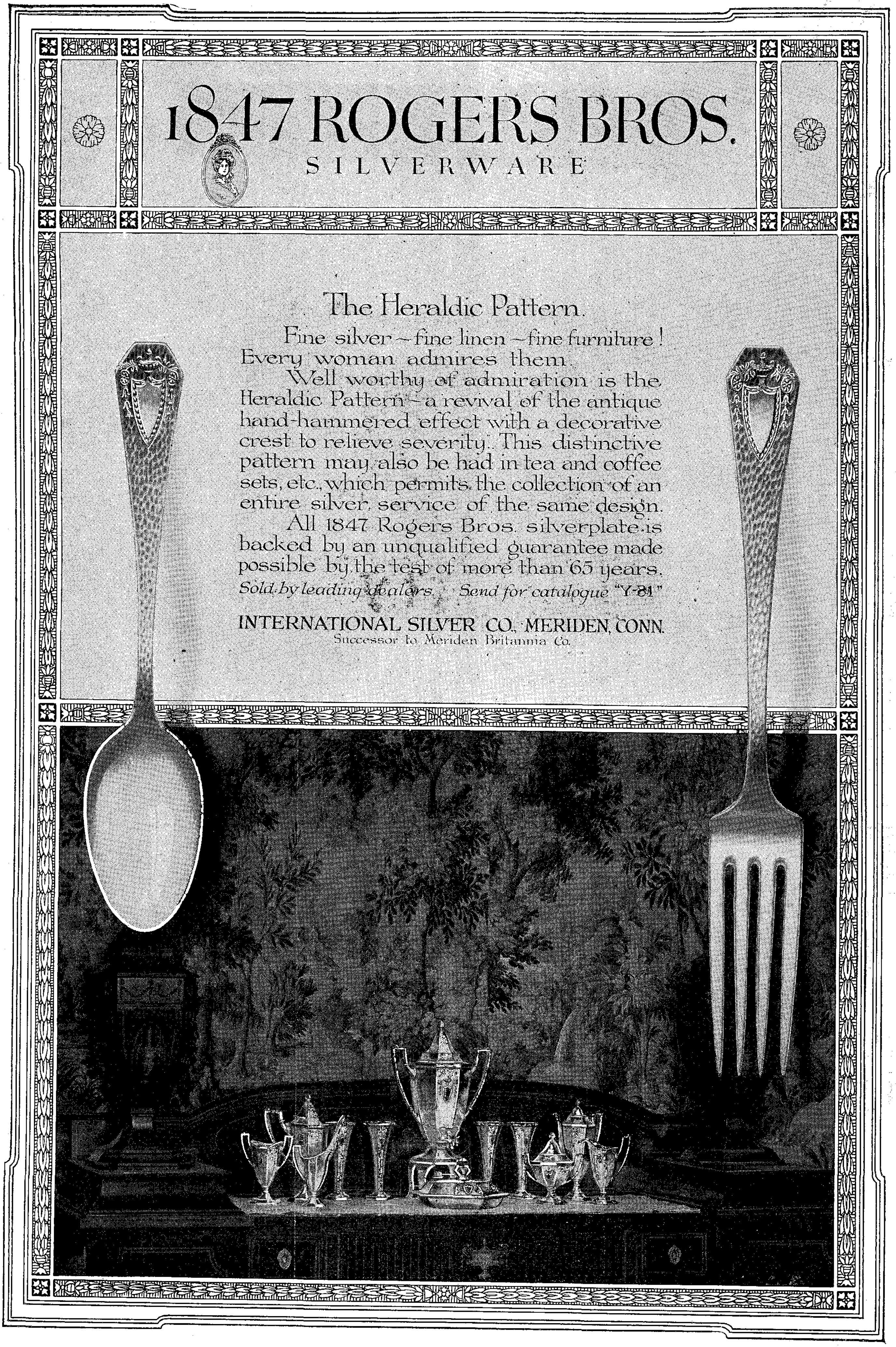

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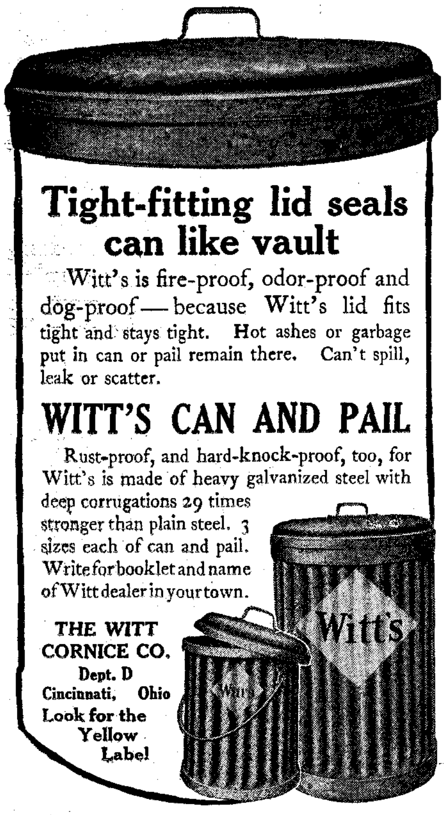

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Sovereignty Recognized.—Agent—"Is the boss of the house in?"

Proud Father—"Yes; he's asleep up-stairs in his cradle."—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Costly.—"When do you expect to go abroad?"

"Not for some time. It will take several years after the war is over for us to recover from the expense of having to live at home."—*Puck.*

The Night-hawks.—Mrs. Alice White has a beautiful night-blooming series which bloomed several times last week. Several of the neighbors stayed up to see it come out in full bloom at ten o'clock night.—*The Macomb (Ill.) Journal.*

Consoling.—The-Bride-to-be—"My only worry is about mother. She's bound to miss me terribly."

Friend of the Family—"Ah, well, she can't complain. After all, she's had you longer than most mothers keep their daughters."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Precautions.—The Host (to nervous guest)—"Have you seen the presents, old chap?"

Nervous Guest—"No, but I should like to, awfully."

The Host—"Well, just a moment, and I'll get a detective to show you round."—*London Opinion.*

Changed Her Mind.—Wifey—"On your way home, will you ask that girl at the store to—"

Hubby—"You mean that maiden with the blue eyes, blond hair, ruby lips, deep dimples, and graceful carriage."

Wifey—"Oh, you needn't mind. I intended to go to town myself to-day."—*The Froth.*

Getting Their Dues.—The latest story of the "Bang went saxpence" series: There were two Hielan'men, an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them cotch a hen an' the ither yin was jist goin' to thraw its neck.

"No' the noo," says the first yin; "let her be till the morn's mornin'. She micht lay an egg."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Helpful Mistake.—"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia," exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start down-town so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and give him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast-food, mum."—*United Presbyterian.*

A Dead Shot.—The valor and candid simplicity of our Indian Babu is proverbial. A story goes of one anent the German East campaign, who (in the words of a contemporary) was about the most laconic, competent, deadly earnest station-master and marksman combined that ever lived. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent: "One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and one hundred rounds ammunition."—*Nairobi (India) Leader.*

Satisfactory to Her.—Pa—"I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular reason is his lack of industry in his calling."

Daughter—"His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Unanswerable.—Policeman—"What are you standing 'ere for?"

Loafer—"Nuffink."

Policeman—"Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"—*Christian Register.*

The Eye of the Law.—First Officer—"Did you get that fellow's number?"

Second Officer—"No; he was going too fast."

First Officer—"Say, that was a fine-looking dame in the car."

Second Officer—"Wasn't she?"—*Puck.*

His Answer.—The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America.

"And now, boys," she announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Sentiment.—The Mistress—"Mary, what is that old paint-pot doing on the corner shelf?"

The Cook—"It belongs to the man who worked here last spring."

The Mistress—"You may throw it away."

The Cook—"I'll do nothing of the sort, mum. It's all I have to remember him by."—*Puck.*

Not a Heavy Eater.—Mrs. Athomeday—"Mr. Athomeday has no bad habits whatsoever. He never drinks, and he spends all his evenings at home. Why, he doesn't even belong to the American Club."

Mrs. Clymer—"Does he smoke?"

Mrs. Athomeday—"Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after he has had a good dinner, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."—*The Times of Cuba.*

Unnecessary.—The town council of a small Scotch community met to inspect a site for a new hall. They assembled at a chapel, and as it was a warm day a member suggested that they should leave their coats there.

"Some one can stay behind and watch them," suggested another.

"What for?" demanded a third. "If we are all going out together, what need is there for any one to watch the clothes?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Delicate.—A man traveling in Maine met a middle-aged farmer, who said his father, ninety years old, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"

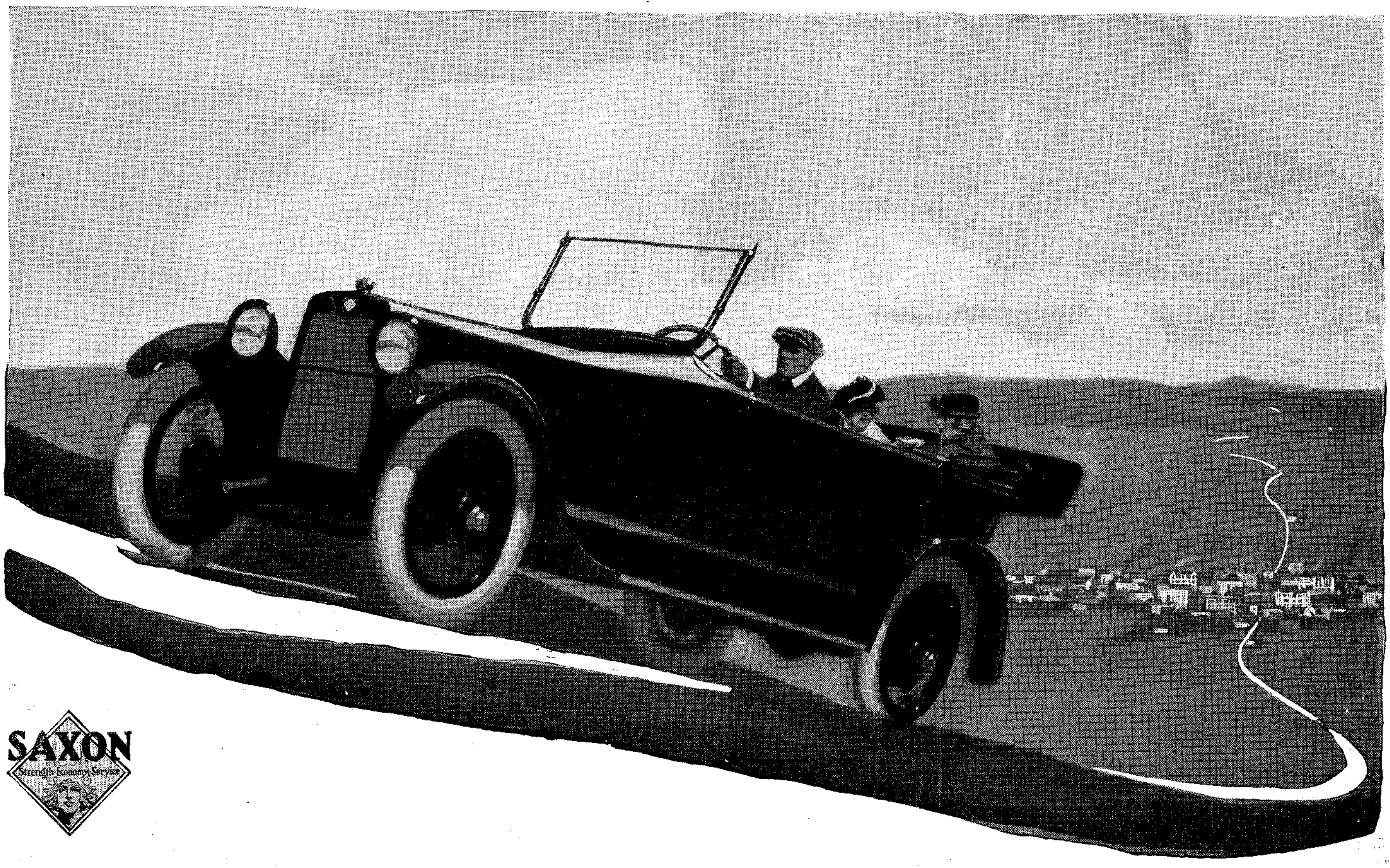
"Yes, pop is close to ninety."

"Is his health good?"

"'Tain't much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him."—*Western Christian Advocate.*



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Running one of the best known cars of less than six cylinders at 20 miles per hour there are 1512.73 power impulses per minute.

Running Saxon "Six"—under the same conditions—at 20 miles per hour there are 2993.925 power impulses per minute.

That is to say, Saxon "Six" produces 97.9% more impulses per minute at a 20 mile per hour speed than this well-known car of "less-than-six-cylinders."

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Think how much less friction there is in the Saxon "Six" motor.

Think how much longer life this gives Saxon "Six," since friction is the greatest enemy to a motor's endurance.

Translated into dollars and cents, think how little will be your repair service cost on Saxon "Six" as compared to the car with less-than-six-cylinders.

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Second, in astounding quickness of "pick-up"—from standing start to 45 miles per hour in 23 seconds.

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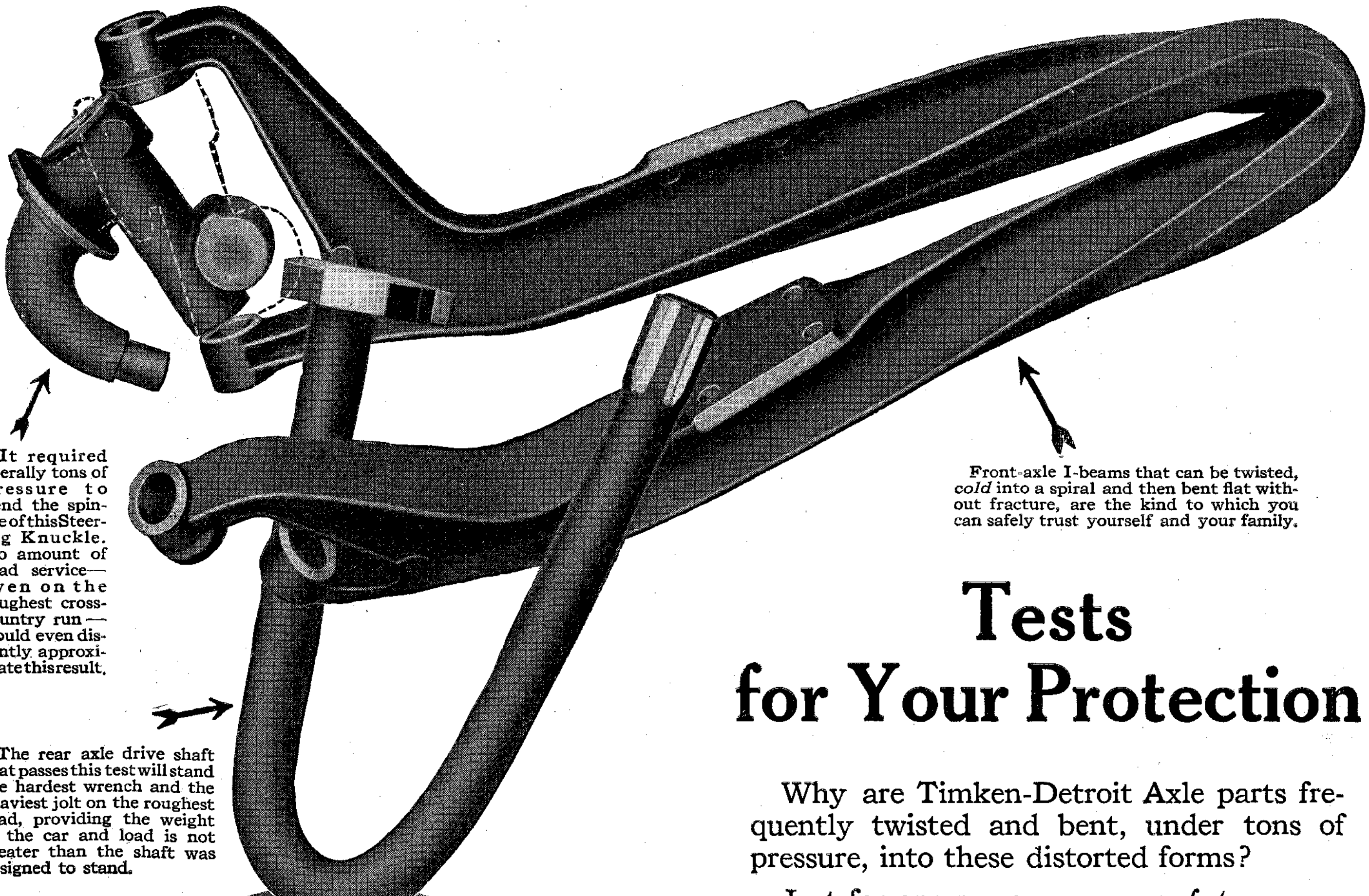

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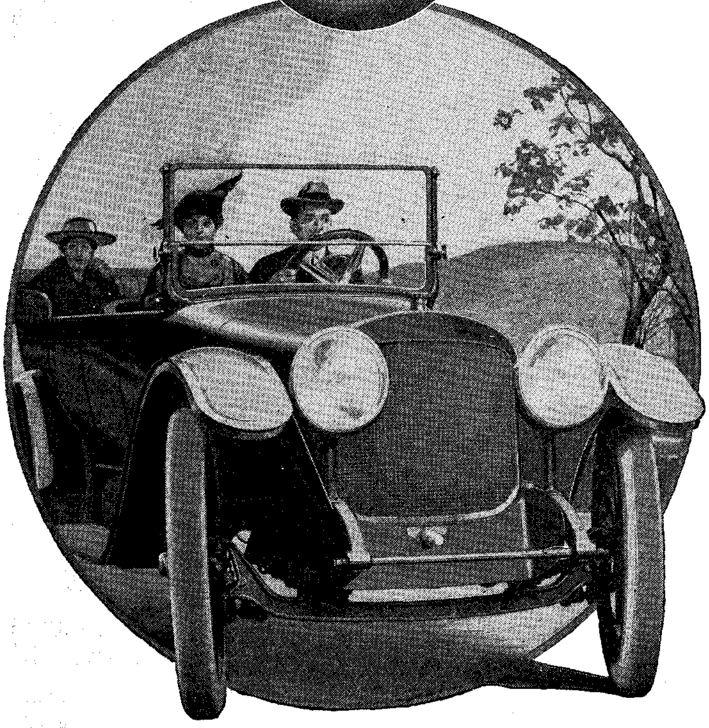

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The forge men who fashioned it,

The furnace men who heat-treated it,

The machinists who finished it,

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TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLES

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

October 26.—Four German attacks, aiming to regain ground lost at Verdun, are beaten back by the French. All the recent gains are held, says Paris, and the total number of prisoners taken is now set at five thousand.

October 27.—The French at Verdun advance south and west of Fort Vaux, which is still held by the Germans, and tighten their grip on the fortress, says Paris. During violent artillery duels, the tenth German attack on the gained ground is repulsed.

October 28.—The French continue to close in about Vaux, and a fortified quarry northeast of Fort Douaumont is retaken from the Germans.

On the Somme front a local attack wins more German trenches for the British in the start of an offensive to relieve the Roumanian situation.

Captain Boelke, Germany's greatest aviator, is killed in a collision with another aeroplane during a battle on the Western front. Tho only twenty-five years of age, he had thus far destroyed forty Allied aeroplanes, and been wounded several times.

October 29.—In a concerted attack on Le Transloy, the British lose two "tanks," but take a trench to the southwest of the village. In the district south of the village the French also make a few small gains.

Across the Somme from Péronne the French take some prisoners and ground near Biaches, repulsing a subsequent German liquid-fire attack.

October 30.—South of the Somme the Germans turn the tables on the Allies by piercing their lines, gaining a foothold at La Maisonnette, and taking trenches and 400 French prisoners. The French statement admits the German entrance into La Maisonnette, but denies that the entire town has been lost, as Berlin avers. Paris also states that Reims has been bombarded again, with a few deaths among non-combatants.

October 31.—Lively artillery engagements are reported along the entire Western front, especially about Ypres, and in the vicinity of Vaux and Douaumont.

The October losses of the British in the Somme campaign are announced to be 107,033, bringing the British total since the beginning of the action to 414,202.

November 1.—In an unsuccessful attempt to take Le Transloy, the French capture two trenches to the southwest of the village, while the British attack, reaching the German trenches, breaks down, according to German reports, after bloody hand-to-hand fighting. From Verdun comes the report that the French have taken 6,911 prisoners since October 24.

EASTERN FRONT

October 26.—A Russian surprize attack near Lutsk, on the Eastern front, fails, as the Germans resist both gas and infantry attacks.

October 27.—The Russians are driven back across the Shara, north of the Pinsk marshes. German attempts to get between the Russian and the Roumanian armies are declared by London to have failed.

October 31.—The Russians claim trench gains near Vladimir-Volynski, with consolidation of the ground gained. Southeast of Lemberg the Teutons, with the aid of many Turkish troops, take several positions along the Narayuvka.

IN THE BALKANS

October 26.—The Roumanian forces in retreat in the Dobrudja destroy the eleven-mile bridge over the Danube at Cernavoda. Von Mackensen's threatened drive at Bucharest is cut off for the time being, says London, altho the troops of the Central Powers are reported still in pursuit of the remnants of the army which did not cross the bridge.

Sofia reports that the Bulgars have driven the Russian forces back to a line about fifteen miles north of Constanza.

Berlin officially reports the capture of Cernavoda.

South of Lake Presba the Italians heretofore operating in Albania join the left wing of General Sarrail's troops. Southwest of Lake Presba the French occupy the Zvezda bridges in Albania, as well as Golobrda and Laisitsa. The Servians are reported fifteen miles from Monastir, and still advancing.

October 27.—London admits that no attempt is made by the Russo-Roumanian forces to hold the Dobrudja, but that the troops are retreating northward to the Danube forts.

Bucharest publishes admissions to the effect that the German attack in the Alps south of Kronstadt is making more progress, while Berlin also claims further successes toward Kimpolung.

Bad weather hampers campaigning in Macedonia, says Paris, and the entire front in that locality is quiet.

October 28.—The Servian forces alone report any activity in Macedonia, as they continue to advance slightly, taking a few trenches from the Bulgars.

Roumania strikes back on a 400-mile frontier at the invading Teutons, taking more than 1,800 prisoners and much war material, says London. In the Dobrudja, however, the Roumanian rout is reported not yet stemmed, as the Bulgars occupy Hirsova, twenty-five miles north of Cernavoda.

October 29.—French and Servian forces push on in western Macedonia, taking Cardilevo, south of Monastir, as well as some trenches between Kenali and the River Cerna.

London reports that the northern Roumanian army has beaten the Bavarians in the Jiul Valley and is pursuing them in the Transylvanian Alps. In the Dobrudja, pontoon bridges are said to have been built, by which the fleeing Roumanian forces may succeed in getting a large part of their numbers out of the reach of von Mackensen. The Bulgarians, to whom the pursuit of the Roumanian forces of the Dobrudja was given, are reported to be at Astrovo, fifty miles north of the Constanza-Cernavoda line.

October 30.—More German and Bulgarian reenforcements are reported sent to stop the advance on Monastir, says Paris, adding that the battle for the roads to the town is now on.

The pursuit of the Bavarians by the Roumanian northern army continues as the Teutons are driven back into the mountains near the Vulcan Pass. Three hundred and twelve more prisoners are reported taken, bringing the total to 1,212. To the east of the pass, however, the Germans announce a victory on the east bank of the Alt, where several Roumanian positions are taken, with 700 prisoners.

October 31.—In directly conflicting dispatches, the French announce an advance in the direction of Monastir, after serious fighting in the Cerna bend, while Sofia states that the

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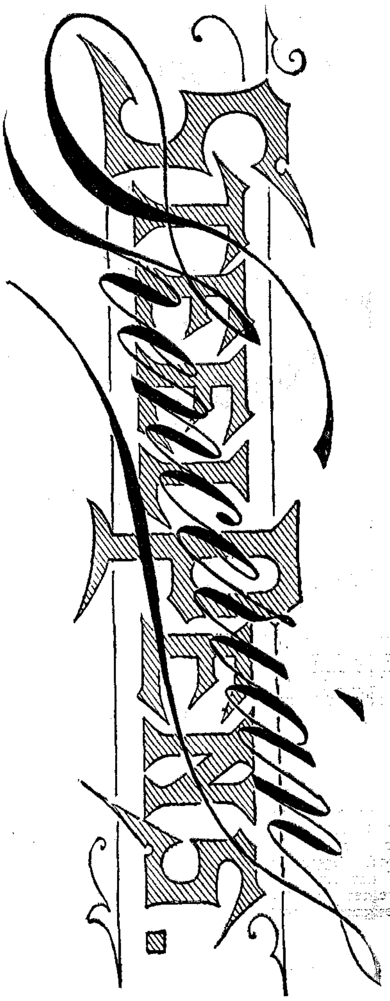

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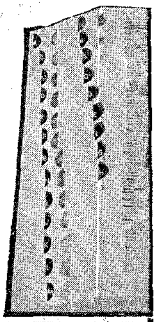

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Servians were thrown back after many attempts to push their advance.

Under the French commander, General Bertholet, the Roumanians win a victory over von Falkenhayn, driving the Teutons back across the Roumanian border, says Bucharest. It is also announced that the pursuit of the Austrian and German forces in the Jiul Valley continues, and all along the northern border the results are pronounced satisfactory.

November 1.—A rapid offensive by the British east of the Struma takes Barakli-Djuma, Kumli, and Prosenik from the Bulgars, with 300 prisoners.

Austrian forces take important positions west of the Predeal Road, in the Predeal Pass, the most vital of those in the Transylvanian Alps. Ten cannon and seventeen machine guns are also lost by the Roumanians.

In the Alt Valley, south of Red Tower Pass, the Teutons succeed in penetrating twelve miles into Roumania, taking Racovitza and Titeshti, as admitted by Petrograd, altho Bucharest is silent on the outcome of the fighting here.

Ten miles northeast of Kimpolung the Roumanians beat back the Austrians and return to Dragoslavele, while in the Juil Valley the pursuit of the Bavarians still continues.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

October 27.—More signs promise a new Italian drive in the Carso region, and about Göritz, says London. Italian raiding parties and bomb-throwers are reported increasingly active.

In a combat between an Austrian aeroplane and an Italian dirigible over Albanian territory, the aeroplane is reported by Rome as shot down from a height of three miles. The commander of the Italian flier destroyed his own craft after landing within Austrian lines, then escaped and returned to the Italian camp on the Voyusa. He is rewarded with a medal by King Victor Emmanuel.

October 28.—On the Carso Plateau the Italian troops advance their lines 300 yards near Novavilla, announces Rome, as the result of a surprize attack preceding a general artillery action.

October 30.—Small Italian gains in the Cordevole Valley are reported by Rome as the Italian forces carry an Austrian position by surprize attack.

November 1.—The Italian offensive on the Carso Plateau, aimed at Trieste, commences with artillery attacks and bombardments by fourteen Caproni planes, escorted by a fleet of smaller scouting aeroplanes.

THE GREEK SITUATION

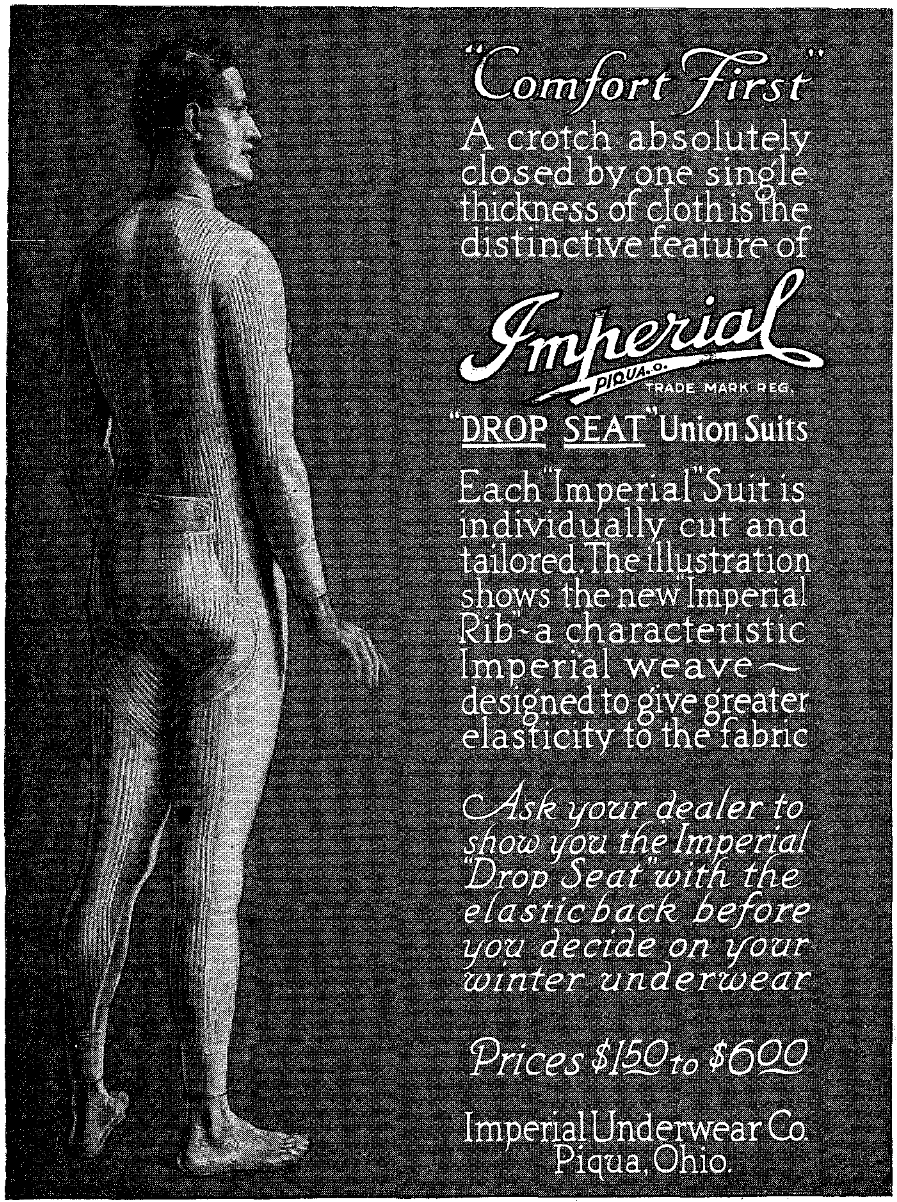
October 26.—The French authorities arrest Mr. Christicos, head of 70,000 reservists and Royalists throughout Greece. The leagues of reservists are said by Athens to have long been considered a serious menace to Allied policies.

October 27.—The turmoil in Greece is subsiding, says Athens, after a conference between the King and representatives of the Entente. The latter promise that as soon as order is restored in the capital the French marines will be withdrawn. The withdrawal of troops in Thessaly begins as the strike on the Larissa railway is announced settled.

GENERAL

October 26.—Dispatches from the Porte state that the Turks surprized a British camp near Shiekh Saad, on the Tigris, penetrating their trenches and capturing much ammunition and supplies on October 22.

A British mine-sweeper is sunk by a



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U-boat and seventy-five lost, says a report from London.

Portuguese troops take Newala, in German East Africa after an advance of 125 miles, and a brisk battle, says Lisbon.

October 27.—Berlin reports that at least eleven steamers and two or three destroyers were damaged or sunk by a German torpedo-boat squadron between Folkestone and Boulogne in the Channel raid of October 26. The attacking flotilla returned to its base without loss.

The Dutch Government delivers a protest to Berlin against a violation of its neutrality on October 22, when a *Zeppelin* dropt a bomb near Gorkum, in Holland, twenty-two miles from Rotterdam.

October 28.—The sinking of eight ships, five Norwegian, two British, and one Swedish is announced by Lloyd's of London. One trawler and one steam-vessel are also on the list of losses.

October 29.—The rout of an attempted Turkish offensive in the Hamadan sector of Persia, is announced by Petrograd.

October 30.—Washington hears that a German *U*-boat has attacked and sunk two British vessels with American citizens among their crews. Preliminary reports concerning one of them, the *Marina*, state that that vessel was torpedoed without warning, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, and that seventy of her crew are missing. The State Department is said to be awaiting a full report from the American Consul at Queenstown Island, before taking any measures.

October 31.—Reports come from Stockholm to the effect that serious food-riots have taken place in Moscow, Kief, and other towns in the Volga district of Russia. Two rioters are said to have been killed by the police in an effort to quell the disorder.

London admits the loss of six net-boats, in addition to the other craft sunk by the German *U*-boats in the recent Channel raid.

The American citizens killed on the *Marina* number six, says a report from Dublin, based on the testimony of survivors.

November 1.—Conscription is announced as voted down in the Australian elections, chiefly by the Irish vote, it is said, due to reprisals for the British attitude on Home Rule.

Berlin reports that three German *U*-boats, recently returned to their base after raids in the British Channel, have sunk, within three days, vessels amounting to 28,500 tons.

In view of latest official reports to the effect that the *Marina* was sunk by a German submersible without warning, and was a peaceful merchant craft, it is said by the press that the submarine question has been thrown back into its original state, and that a break between the United States and Germany is imminent.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

October 27.—Villistas are reported at El Paso to have burned a bridge at Ortiz, south of Chihuahua City, cutting off reenforcements expected by General Trevino from Torreon. Bandits are also said to be operating trains on the western division of the Mexican North-western Railroad, between Santa Ysabel and San Antonio. A Carranza official announces that Chihuahua City is garrisoned by 11,000 Carranzistas.

October 28.—Carranza gives a statement to the press in which he states that he will soon suppress the rebel movement

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MIMEOGRAPH
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in Chihuahua; he adds that aid has been furnished to the Villistas by friends in the United States.

October 30.—El Paso hears that Santa Rosalia has been captured by Villa, who has also occupied Santa Barbara and other small towns in the Parral district, excepting Parral itself, where the bandits were surprized by General Herrera.

October 31.—Villistas are reported to have seized the Carranzista commander, General Maycotte, with his staff in the Bachinaba Pass, south of Chihuahua City.

November 1.—By destroying the railroad and telegraph lines from Chihuahua City to Juarez, the Villista bandits succeed in isolating the former. As food is scarce in the state capital, it is said by officials that General Trevino may have to abandon the city if the communications remain cut.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

October 26.—The new Trolpastta Canal, between Wener Lake and the North Sea, is opened by the Swedish King. It took seven years to build.

October 27.—Opposition to conscription in Australia, according to reports from London, brings about a split in the Commonwealth cabinet, and three ministers resign.

Vienna papers announce that Dr. von Koerber, former Austrian Prime Minister, has been appointed Premier to succeed the late Count Stuergkh, recently assassinated.

October 30.—A dispatch received in London from the British minister to Abyssinia states that a battle has been fought outside the capital, resulting in a victory for the new government. Ras Mikhael, father of the late king, is taken prisoner, as Zeoditu, Menelik's daughter, establishes her rule on a firmer basis.

Gen. Feng Kwo-chang, a prominent supporter of Li Yuan Hung, is elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament.

October 31.—Gen. Huang Sing, formerly commander of the rebel army in China, dies at Shanghai. He is accredited with being the mainspring of the revolution of 1911, but to have been satisfied to serve as Vice-President at the acclaimed election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, as chief executive.

DOMESTIC

October 28.—Great Britain's reply to the American protest against blacklisting American firms is received in Washington. As expected, every demand is rejected. The text of the note will not be published, it is said, before election.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe, widely known as the "Father of the Weather Bureau," dies at Washington, aged seventy-eight, after a year's illness.

October 30.—Mrs. Mary Fairbanks, mother of Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice-President, dies suddenly at Indianapolis, aged eighty-seven.

October 31.—Virginia becomes the eighteenth Prohibition State as the new "dry" law goes into effect at midnight.

Charles Taze Russell, known as "Pastor" Russell, dies suddenly on a railroad train while *en route* from Los Angeles to New York. He was sixty-four years of age, and widely known from his newspaper sermons.

November 1.—The German submersible merchantman *Deutschland* arrives at New London, after its second trip across, bringing a $10,000,000 cargo of chemicals, gems, and securities. The trip was made in seventeen days.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. T. S.," Middletown, Ohio.—"We have had quite a number of extensive arguments concerning the word *it*. Some time ago I wrote an article that contained the word *it* in the genitive case, and in writing the same I spelled it in the following manner, *it's*. The proof-reader objected strenuously to such an incorrect usage. Kindly give me the fullest details concerning the word *it* used in the possessive case, and *its* spelling. If there are any rules governing same, I want to know what they are and where found."

Consult the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, and learn that *its, without the apostrophe*, is the possessive case of *it*, and that *it's*, with the apostrophe, is a colloquial contraction of the words "*it is*." This was first used in English literature by Skynner in "Usher's Letters," published in 1625—"*It's* likely my Lord Keeper would remember me the sooner" (p. 367). One may say correctly "a cat does not like to have *its* fur (*the* fur *of the cat*) stroked the wrong way," but should not say "to have *it's* fur (*it is* fur) stroked the wrong way." Altho at first written *it's*, the best literary usage, which establishes the standard of good English, has decreed the form *its* to be correct for close on a century of time.

"M. C. A.," Bonne Terre, Mo.—"(1) What is the derivation and spelling of a word that sounds like *soogan*, heard in parts of the West, and meaning a cheap bedquilt? Is it in good use? (2) Can the word *evening* be properly used to mean the part of the day after twelve noon? (3) Did ex-President Wm. H. Taft ever sit on the Supreme Bench?"

(1) The word you seek is evidently the word *suggan*, which you will find in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defined as "A rope made of twisted straw; hence, a saddle, collar, or bolster so made; also, a heavy bed-coverlet." This term is from the Gaelic *sugan*, "a rope of twisted straw"; Irish *sugan*, "a straw or hay rope." Dwelly, in his "Gaelic Dictionary," spells it *sugan*, and gives the following definitions: "(1) A rope of twisted straw; (2) A rope of twisted heath; (3) A thatched rope; (4) A horse's collar; (5) A straw collar for cattle." Warrack and Grant, in their "Scotch Dialect Dictionary," spell the word *suggan* and define it as "(1) A thick coverlet; (2) A saddle of straw or rushes." The term is in use in Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, and has the forms, *soogan*, *soogaun*, *sougan*, *suggaun*, *suggawn*, *suggen*, all of which are Irish, the form *suggane* being in use in the Isle of Man. Joyce, in his "English as We Speak It in Ireland," page 338, defines *sugan*, "A straw or hay rope, same as *soogan*." Under *soogan*, on page 330, he gives the additional form *sugaun*, and defines the term as "A straw or hay rope twisted by the hand." William Carleton uses the term in his "Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry," published in Dublin, 1830–43, on page 240 of the edition issued in 1843: "Come back till we put the *soogaun* about your neck." Caine, in his "Manxman," uses it in Part 2, chapter 10: "Cæsar was making *sugganes* for him with a twister." In the sense of "A saddle of straw or rushes, and a thick bed-coverlet," it is to be found in Grose, who defines it as "A thick wreath made of straw rope twisted together like a double bolster, which is applied along a horse's back by way of pad to keep it from being hurt by carrying sacks filled with peat or bog-fir, which are commonly brought to market in this way." Carleton, in the same work as cited above, edition of 1881, page 63, says: "You might see the men fixing themselves on their *suggawns*." There is little doubt that the term has found its way among our Western mountaineers through some Scottish or Irish settler among them. Among the quotations given above, that of Grose is the earliest—1790. (2) Approximately, morning may be said to begin from 6 to 12; afternoon, from 12 to 6, and evening, 6 to 9, and night 9 to 6. (3) No; William H. Taft was Judge of the United States Circuit Court for Sixth Circuit.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

GREAT RESULTS POSSIBLE FROM THE NEW YORK BARGE CANAL

IT is noted by a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* that as the New York Barge Canal—this canal being an enlargement of the Erie Canal, including some of its branches — approaches completion, "a perception of the extraordinary character and possibilities of the work begins to dawn on the people of the State." In order fully to understand what the enterprise means for American commerce, and what the old Erie Canal has meant in past years, the writer first sets forth notable facts in the history of this famous waterway. When first opened in 1825, the Erie Canal, except for certain canals in China, was the longest in the world. But it was a small affair as canals go now—at least in other respects—having had a depth of only 4 feet, a width at the bottom of 28, and at the surface of 70, while boats built to use it had a capacity of only 75 tons. Thirty-seven years later it was found necessary nearly to double its size. Thenceforward, until the present enterprise was undertaken, the canal since 1862 had not been improved except for a partial enlargement in 1892, which did not sensibly increase its general dimensions and capacity.

Before the original canal was built, it had cost about one hundred dollars to move a ton of freight from Buffalo to Albany. After the canal was opened the cost fell to ten dollars a ton, and at that rate left a substantial profit to boatmen. Cities along its sides received a great impetus in growth, while New York City, owing to this waterway, "first attained its proper standing as the commercial metropolis of the country." As to the new enterprise, which it is expected will be open for traffic in its entire length by the end of the coming year, the writer presents interesting facts:

"The Erie Canal, before the present improvement, was 352 miles long; its length will be reduced to 342 miles when the improvement is complete. The branch to Oswego is 38 miles long, and will be, when straightened and deepened, 32 miles; the Champlain Canal in its improved state will still be about 66 miles long. Of these 440 miles of canal, with a uniform depth of 12 feet, a minimum bottom width of 75 feet, and with locks capable of passing barges having a capacity of 2,000 tons each, 290 miles are open, and it seems possible that the entire canal, from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario, may be ready for operation next year.

"To all intents and purposes, it will be a new canal system, and, as a matter of fact, the old channels have been entirely abandoned over considerable portions of the route. The whole undertaking is unquestionably as great an enterprise for our day as was the building of the Erie Canal for that of Governor Clinton. Relatively considered, it is a larger public improvement for the State of New York to have carried out than is the building of the Panama Canal for the Government of the United States.

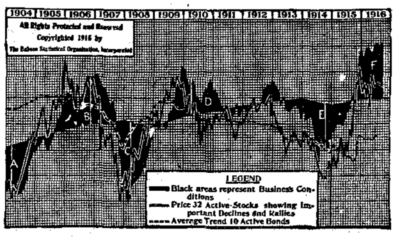
"To appreciate the influence of the enlarged canal on the future trade of this port the fact should be remembered that the distance from Lake Erie to Liverpool by the St. Lawrence route is about 450 miles *shorter* than by any route across the State of New York. In other words, by far the shortest distance from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic lies, not through this State, but through the Georgian Bay district to Montreal and Quebec. The Soulanges Canal, which was the last link of the improvement around the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, was opened for business in the spring of 1900. This chain of improvements gave a waterway from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and its canals capable of carrying boats and barges of about 2,200 tons capacity. The size of the locks is such as to admit vessels 55 feet long and 12 to 14 feet draft, depending on the state of Lake Erie.

"Thus, between the competition of the water routes by way of the St. Lawrence on the one hand and the short rail lines to Gulf ports on the other, the export trade of New York had begun to be seriously impaired. This was especially true in regard to the export grain trade, the retention of which rendered imperative the improvement of the water route to the State to the utmost extent of which it was capable. In the estimation of those most conversant with the subject, the port of New York will easily recover its old primacy in grain shipments if full use be made of the facilities offered by the Barge Canal. These include grain elevators adequate for the demands likely to be made on them, no less than a well-equipped fleet of boats and sufficient terminal accommodations.

"The chief argument for the construction of the canal ninety years ago was the necessity of having a cheap transportation route for grain and lumber. Tho this has continued to be the chief function of the canal down to the present time, and while it is conceivable that grain freights will furnish the chief business for the canal barges, it is possible that the new canal will have an important influence in changing the center of the iron and steel industry of the country. Pennsylvania got its start as the great iron- and steel-producing State from the possession of iron- and coal-mines. At present, however, the great source of iron supply is northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The iron either goes to Chicago or comes down the Lakes to northern Ohio ports, and hence the business of iron and steel manufacture has been built up in Ohio and Illinios. But the Lake ores can be laid down at any port on a water route between Buffalo and New York at a less cost than they can be laid down in Pittsburg. There is an abundance of suitable limestone within the State of New York, adjacent to the water route, and the improvements now approaching completion will make available the Lake Champlain iron ores, as well as those of Cuba, for a very economical mixture. Hence, if our new water route to tidewater proves capable of making a rate of, say, twenty-six cents a ton from Buffalo to this port, New York can hardly fail to take its proper place among the great iron- and steel-manufacturing States."

As to the relation and value of this improved canal system to trade in a national sense, another article in the same paper has declared that there is no question to be raised on those points. In consequence of the enlargement of the canal, other schemes of water communication are on foot elsewhere in the country, which may contribute materially to the whole interior country's future development:

"First is one to connect the Ohio River at Pittsburg with Lake Erie by a line



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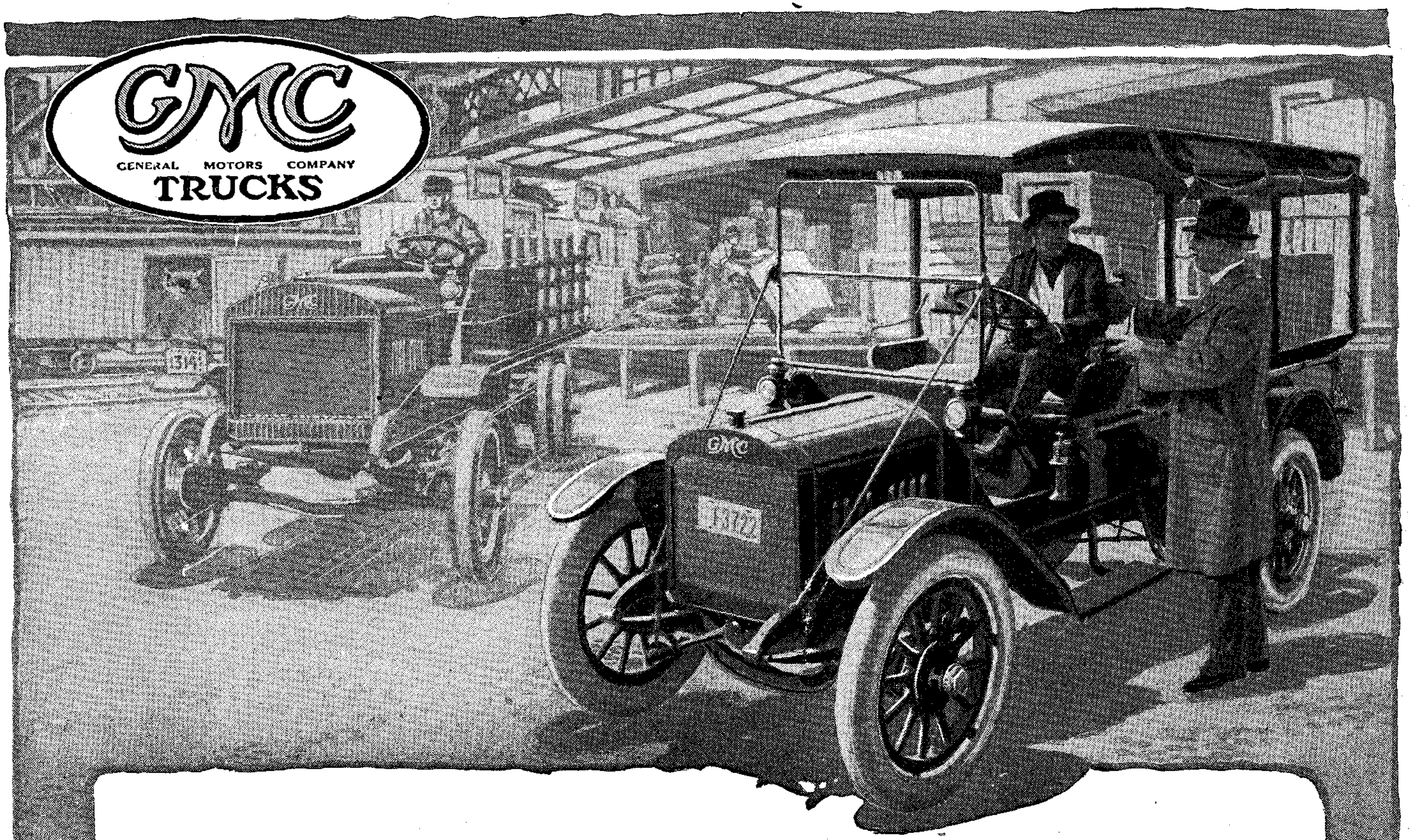

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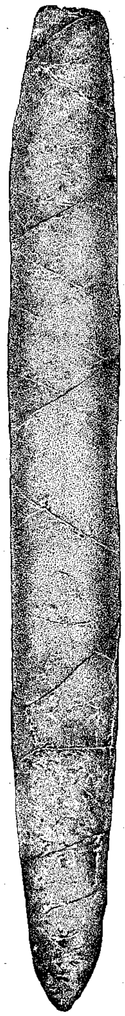

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UNION PACIFIC'S PROSPERITY

For many weeks there has been recurrent discussion in financial circles of a possible extra dividend by the Union Pacific Railroad. Besides having large earnings for the year ending on June 30, now estimated at 15.65 per cent., this company has a profit-and-loss surplus in cash deposits and blocks of securities for which there is a ready market, of a total value estimated at over $124,000,000. This surplus is not in any way tied up, but is a net and free surplus, available for distribution among stockholders. Besides this sum the road has over $40,000,000 in a reserve against depreciation of investments or for appropriating for additions and betterments. Following are some details given in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"In its treasury Union Pacific on June 30 had $69,528,647 par value of stocks of non-affiliated railroad companies, and $110,291,300 par value of bonds, notes, and equipment trusts held as investments. The majority of the stocks, including $20,000,000 New York Central, is pledged under the Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. refunding mortgage. The balance of the entire investment holdings is unpledged, and consists of small blocks which could be easily marketed. In addition, on June 30, Union Pacific had a round $35,000,000 of cash, time deposits, and loans to its credit. In short, if it so desired, this leading transcontinental railroad could summon its $125,000,000 surplus in cash on short order and hand it over to stockholders.

"Undoubtedly, more or less of this surplus will be so distributed eventually. Undoubtedly, also, such distribution will thaw out many of the problems of the Union Pacific management. It does little good to remind Government, and commissions, and labor organizations that Union Pacific is earning only 7 per cent., or 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. on its investment from railroad operation, and that the balance comes from its operations as a banker, using wealth not earned in the railroad field. What labor, and commissions, and Administration officials remember is that Union Pacific last year had a total surplus income of 15.65 per cent. for common stock, and it would take the cube of Job's patience and Solomon's wisdom to convince the public that with such an income Union Pacific is entitled to consideration in the matter of railroad rates.

"The company's income on investment outside of its own railroad field totaled $11,751,744 in the year ended June 30. This is slightly over 5 per cent. on the outstanding common stock. Had these holdings been distributed to stockholders through an extra dividend, Union Pacific would have shown less than 6 per cent. earned on the common stock in some of the recent lean years. Undoubtedly, such an extra dividend, liquidating any considerable proportion of its investments, would be accompanied by reduction of the regular 8 per cent. annual dividend rate, just as distribution of its B. & O. shares was followed by change of that rate from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. Nevertheless, such

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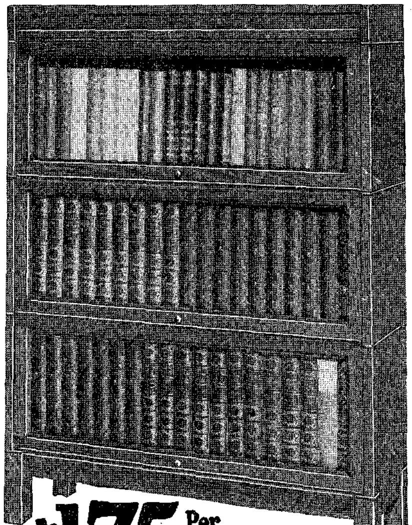

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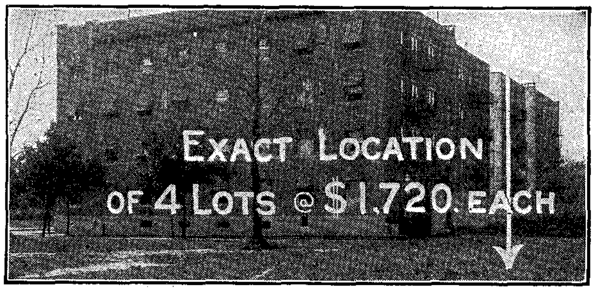
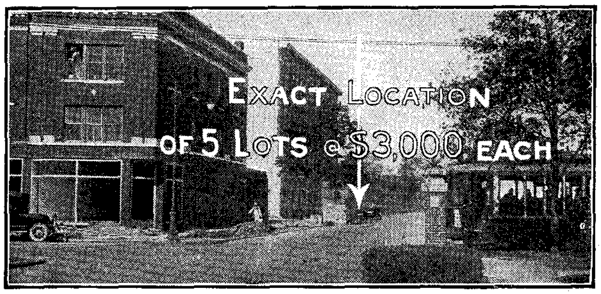


No. 1. APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION. 4 Lots—$1,720 Each

Across street from $125,000 apartment house—all rented for $24,000 per year on land purchased from us at $3,000 per lot. Soon after subway trains (3 minutes away) are running up Broadway next year, these lots should be in strong demand at greatly increased prices.

First payment, $86 on each lot, and $18 per month for two years. Thereafter $12 per month.



No. 2. GRAND APARTMENT HOUSE LOCATION
5 Lots, $3,000 Each—Not Less Than 2½ Lots to 1 Buyer

Finest section of Brooklyn. These apartments are rented for $9 per room per month, and are almost equal to Manhattan apartments renting for $25 per room on lots valued at $25,000.

First payment, $350 on each plot of 2½ lots, and $70 per month for 2 years. Thereafter $20 per month.

ON THE "EDGE OF THE BOOM"

NEW YORK CITY LOTS

New York City is on the edge of a great social upheaval—a gigantic movement of population from the center to the suburbs has begun. Even this year it is shown by a decrease in real estate values in Manhattan (the central Borough) aggregating $47,000,000, and a corresponding increase in the Borough of Brooklyn aggregating $41,000,000. (*The New York Times says editorially.*)

This is happening in the face of the fact that not one foot of the new dual subway yet penetrates Manhattan Island (except a link between Canal Street and Brooklyn Bridge).

In about one year ten tracks through Brooklyn will give access to the heart of the metropolis, and in two years seventeen tracks will bring passengers from nearly all our properties to the center of New York.

The real estate market is very quiet. That it is possible for us to sell lots at the prices we asked five years ago seems almost inconceivable, but the panic of 1907, and an extravagant city government, held values back notwithstanding a growth of half a million. To-day, all is changed. New York is one of the most prosperous cities in America. The municipal expenses, while large, are scientifically handled, the population is increasing rapidly, and soon all residents of Manhattan will be able to reach our land where values in many instances are not over 10% of equally desirable property in old New York City.

We shall probably never offer large parcels of real estate again. Our companies own about 12,000 lots, but they are now nearly all under development. We intend this winter to select only plots that are desirable for the out-of-town owner, and offer these to the public under our matchless terms, with Free Deed in Case of Death Feature, Surrender Value, etc., etc. Only 4½% interest on unpaid balance.

The following comprises a list of bargains which we think cannot be duplicated in this, or any other city, for investment purposes, if they can be held until the inevitable rise comes, which, by reason of increasing rents, increasing transportation and increased prosperity, should be close at hand.

EXACT LOCATION
OF 2 LOTS @ $2.200. EACH

No. 3. BUSINESS BARGAINS—2 Lots at $2,200 Each

Within one minute from an elevated station of Dual Subway System to be in operation within a year—you can see the L structure nearly completed. Almost unlimited possibilities for increase—great chance for money-saver.

First payment, $110 on each lot, and $22 per month for 2 years. Thereafter $14 per month.

No. 4. SEA BEACH SUBWAY STATION
Our Low Priced Leaders

25 lots at $990 each. Easy walking distance (8 minutes) from the station. Great opportunity for small investor.

$10 down, $10 per month thereafter.

Money Back If Not Satisfied

Come to New York at any time within 90 days after date of your purchase; visit our properties with our representatives; keep what you have if you think it is the best bargain in our $12,000,000 holdings; change it for any other lot if you will, or go to our cashier's desk and get back every dollar you have paid us if you are not satisfied with any of our lots.

Free Trip To New York

We want every customer to visit New York and inspect his purchase, and we therefore make the following offer, viz.: We will allow your entire railroad fare to New York City and return, not to exceed $36, crediting the full amount on your purchase. We only require that your inspection be made with our representative and within one year from date of purchase.

Now, won't you write to-day or, better still, send first payment and we will make the best selection from the lots remaining unsold.

Give us number of parcel in which you are especially interested.

Wood, Harmon & Co.
DEPT. M 1
261 Broadway, New York

Our References

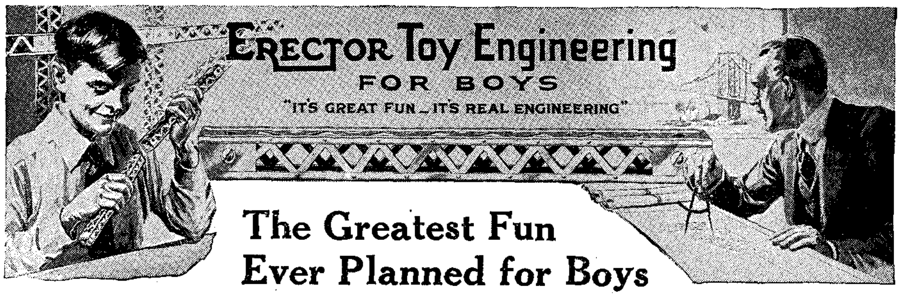
We have been in business for twenty-nine years and are considered the largest real estate concern in the world. We refer you to your own bank or any commercial agency regarding our financial standing and reputation.

COUPON: Sign, Detach and Mail
Messrs. WOOD, HARMON & CO.
Dept. M 1, 261 Broadway, New York

Please send particulars of Plot No. ....

Name ....

Address ....



ERECTOR Toy Engineering
FOR BOYS
"IT'S GREAT FUN—IT'S REAL ENGINEERING"

The Greatest Fun
Ever Planned for Boys

That is what Erector Toy Engineering is! It's play—but play with an *object.* There's a big goal to *aim* for—the boy can win Fame, Honors and other Rewards in his boy world of engineering just as the grown-up engineer does in his world of engineering.

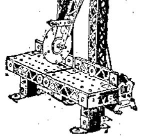
See how *like* a *real* engineer the Erector boy can be! First he is elected a member of **The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering.** Then he starts out at once to win Fame and Rewards by duplicating big engineering feats with Erector.

He earns the Degree of "Erector Engineer,"—then "Erector Expert Engineer," and finally attains the greatest Fame, Honors and Rewards of his engineering world by winning the Degree of "Erector Master Engineer." He obtains handsome Diplomas awarding these Degrees. With the highest honor he also receives a handsome Gold Fraternity Pin—*a good salaried position with us during the* holiday season—and the finest recommendation to any business house to whom he may wish to apply for a position.

Any boy enjoys that kind of fun! And he can enter the *$5000* Prize Contest too, and possibly win the big Saxon Automobile—the Shetland Pony—or one of the 498 other prizes.

I want to present every boy with a copy of the November issue of my boys' magazine, "Erector Tips." I will include also my big book, "How to Become a Master Engineer," to all boys who write their name and address on the margin of this paper and mail to me. Get all the facts about Erector Toy Engineering and the big Prize Contest, by sending me your name and address at once.

ERECTOR *"The Toy Like Structural Steel"*



All boys know that Erector is the steel construction toy which enables you to build all kinds of machinery, bridges, buildings, battleships, and hundreds of other things. No. 4 is the most popular Erector set because it includes the Erector Electric Motor as well as hundreds of parts. You can build a limitless number of good models with this set. See it in your toy store. Price, complete with big book of instructions, $5.00—in Canada, $7.50.

Get These Big Exclusive Advantages in Erector

1. The only Actual Structural Steel Toy. **2.** The lapped, interlocking edges of Erector Girder (an exclusive patented feature) enable you to build four-sided and square columns. **3.** Each piece is stamped accurately out of steel. **4.** Each part scientifically made; correct in design and proportion. **5.** More parts for building, strongest and largest models. **6.** Every essential engineering part. **7.** Anything mechanical can be duplicated with Erector. **8.** Big, reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose. **9.** You can make big, strong models, some *20 ft. long, that will hold a man.* **10.** A sturdy Electric Motor comes with most sets and will lift 200 lbs. when properly geared. Scientifically constructed by experts. More than a toy. Operates with Reversing Switch Base, Control Switch, Multi-geared Motor Box. **11.** Three big Manuals, showing over 500 exceptional mechanical models. In addition to those illustrated thousands of other models can be built, depending only upon your originality and skill, for there is nothing mechanical but can be duplicated with Erector.

ERECTOR ELECTRICAL SET

Be an Electrical Engineer! Here is the most fascinating plaything for teaching, demonstrating and applying the secrets and principles of electricity that has ever been gotten out. Learn and play together! Set contains all parts for building motor and other apparatus—and a big Illustrated Elementary Course in Electricity. Price, $5.00—in Canada, $7.50.

Brik-tor "The Toy for Young Architects"

Finish up the brick work of your Erector buildings with Brik-tor. Each set contains hundreds of steel bricks—bright red ones, slate ones for roof effects, white ones for trimming. There are doors and windows, too. Make your buildings and bridge towers even more like the real things! Price, $5—in Canada, $7.50.

Alfred C. Gilbert, Pres. **THE A. C. GILBERT CO., 121 Fox St., New Haven, Conn.**

procedure would probably benefit the stockholder in the end as it would place Union Pacific in a much stronger position to fight the railroad battle from the railroad standpoint.

"Meanwhile, it is not merely a question of inadvisability of interrupting the eight-hour argument with noise of distribution of railroad wealth. Union Pacific may, as stated heretofore, distribute part of its surplus to holders of the common stock within a reasonable time. It is improbable that it will so dispose of the bulk of its surplus until the Supreme Court has decided whether Southern Pacific must dispose of the Central Pacific. For Union Pacific has long desired to own that property and will undoubtedly keep its treasury in ample ease until the Central Pacific case is finally settled."

THIS COUNTRY AS A CREDITOR NATION

On returning from Europe in the last week of October, H. P. Davison, a partner in the Morgan firm, made interesting statements bearing on the growing position of the United States, "after the war," as a creditor of European nations. He noted particularly, with reference to England and France, that, in meeting the emergency suddenly thrust upon them, not only in organizing and training the armies needed to resist a force already fully organized, but in turning their whole industrial and commercial power to provide arms and supplies for armies, England and France had to depend largely on using their financial resources and their credit in order to draw supplies from other countries. Except for their ability to accomplish this they would have been speedily overwhelmed. It was England's command of the seas, combined with her accumulated wealth, that saved both her and her allies from early destruction. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce*, commenting on Mr. Davison's visit to Europe being connected with

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

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French and English loans to be placed in this country, says:

"What we are especially considering now is the financial results for this nation when those of Europe are done with this destructive and exhausting warfare. We have been enabled to profit by it immensely, tho in a way to make life harder for some of our people while adding to the wealth of others. We have been able to produce on an increasing scale all manner of supplies for the combatants and to dispose of them at a large profit. We have thereby paid off a large volume of outstanding foreign business indebtedness in commercial and corporate loans. We have drawn back the securities upon which we were paying interest and dividends, with the products of our own industry, and have, besides, accumulated a large store of the gold of other countries. Besides all that, we have been making business loans to them out of our gains, taking their securities and receiving income from them. We have even loaned to their Governments and taken their bonds upon which they will have interest to pay and which ultimately they will have to redeem.

"Here is where the grievance of Germany and her allies chiefly lies. All this help goes to her enemies, simply because they are in a position to secure it and she is not. It does not come from any violation or disregard of neutrality, but as a result of its duties and the circumstances which give one belligerent an advantage over the other. The after-war effect economically and financially will not be materially different from what it would have been if the other belligerents had possest this advantage or it had been divided between them, tho the way it has happened has been safer for us. However, the inevitable result is going to be that the United States will become a creditor nation instead of a debtor."

True to Life.—"Tell me honestly," said the novel-reader to the novel-writer, "did you ever see a woman who stood and tapped the floor impatiently with her toe for several moments, as you describe?"

"Yes," was the thoughtful reply, "I did once."

"Who was she?"

"She was a clog-dancer."—*Tit-Bits.*

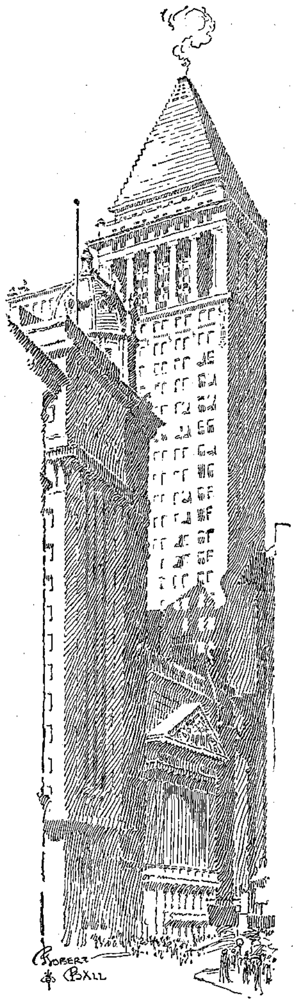
Make your fortune live after you

Many men during a lifetime of hard work have earned and accumulated a fortune which after their death has been dissipated through mismanagement, ignorance or extravagance.

You can guard against such a contingency and make your fortune live on after you have gone, make it perform your cherished wishes, by placing it in trust with the Bankers Trust Company.

If it is considered advisable to keep the estate under the supervision of a friend or a member of the family, this can be done by appointing the Bankers Trust Company as co-executor and co-trustee with the friend or relative, thus relieving him of most of the burden of work and responsibility.

A fact not generally understood is that the highly specialized and competent service rendered by this Company costs no more than the service of an individual.



The officers of this Company will be glad to correspond with you regarding any trust or banking matters you may have in mind.

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Resources over $250,000,000

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Classified Columns

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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AT&SF Ry., 1937 Ry. Exch., Chicago.

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wants eight high grade men as distributors to take exclusive rights in open territory.
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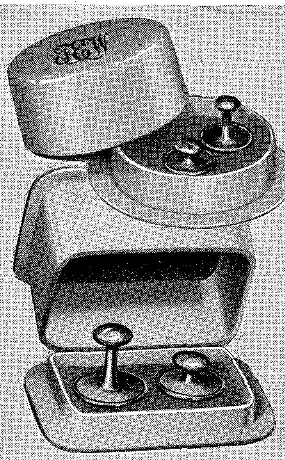
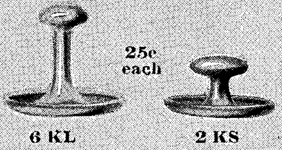
ALCEMO MFG. CO.,
Desk 10, Newark, New Jersey.

Krementz

Correct Jewelry for Men

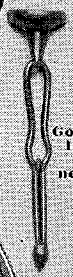




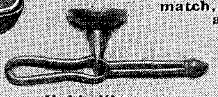
Boxes are finest Parisian ivory. In round box, 2 plated collar buttons (one long and one short for front and back), 75c; 4 plated collar buttons in box $1.25

In square box, 2 solid 14 kt gold collar buttons, $3.25; 2 solid 10 kt. collar buttons $2.25. Boxes may be used for stamps, trinkets, etc.

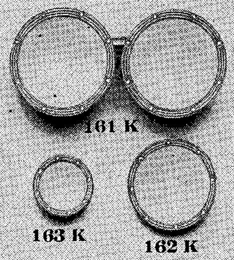
Set shown in box. Studs, 59 KP, $1.00 Links, 57 KP, $2.50



Goes in like a needle



Holds like an anchor



Evening jewelry. 3 studs, 4 vest buttons, links to match, set $5.25. Studs and links, $3.00. Special boxes furnished with each set of evening jewelry and with each stud & link set.

Two Gifts in One

For his Christmas—Krementz 14kt. rolled gold plate jewelry in a beautiful Parisian ivory, plush lined gift box. Initials can be engraved on the lid.

Remove the jewelry, reverse the box—he has a jewel box—a handy receptacle for collar buttons, studs and trinkets—a gift in itself.

Lucky is he if his wife or sister does not appropriate this box for her own use. Its attractiveness is as appealing to women as its utility is to men.

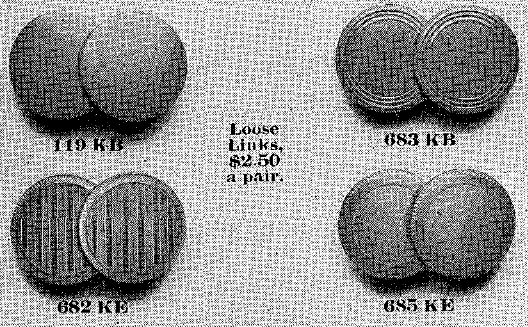
Send for Our New Booklet "Krementz Correct Jewelry for Men"

As you turn page after page of this booklet, you are sure to find at least one design that will please "him." You have your choice of 18 styles of collar buttons; of 48 latest designs in one-piece-bean-and-post cuff buttons alone, as well as loose links and tie clasps; of 29 sets of evening jewelry; of 20 combinations in gift boxes, ranging in price from 75c to $5.00.

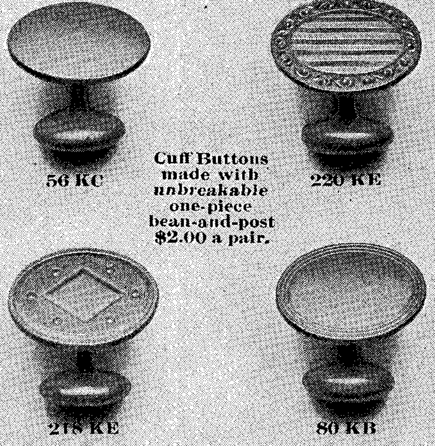
Send a postal card for this booklet. Take it with you when you go to your dealer's. If he has not in his stock the designs you select, he can secure them for you. Your dealer sells Krementz jewelry under this guarantee:—

"If damaged from any cause at any time any dealer anywhere (or we) will replace it free."

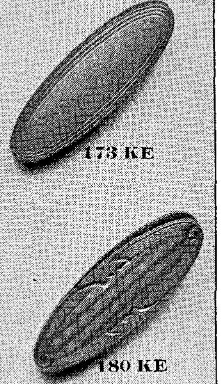
KREMENTZ & CO.
18 Chestnut St. Newark, New Jersey



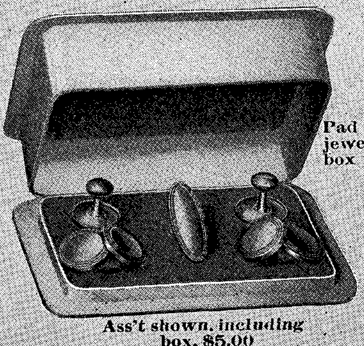
Loose Links, $2.50 a pair.



Cuff Buttons made with *unbreakable* one-piece bean-and-post $2.00 a pair.

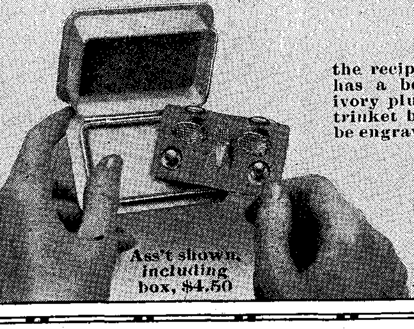


Tie Clasps $1.00 each



Ass't shown, including box, $5.00

Pad is to be taken out, jewelry removed and box reversed—



Ass't shown, including box, $4.50

the recipient of your gift has a beautiful Parisian ivory plush lined jewel or trinket box. Initials may be engraved on lid.